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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1414)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	502143
Center	ONLINE	Date	7/11/2020

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
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11	15	
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13	15	
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16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

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1. The right to recall is a much-needed step to deepen democracy in India. Critically discuss. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में लोकतंत्र को सुदृढ़ करने हेतु 'राइट टू रिकॉल' एक अत्यंत आवश्यक कदम है। आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Right to recall means citizens demanding elected official to step down from the office between the tenure, i.e. outside the election.

India is a representative form of democracy where right to recall is not allowed.

Much Needed step / Reasons

1) Failure of Executive : Unable to deliver on their promises Eg Basic rights like right to food, safe environment, good health.

2) 5 year long time for elections : Makes citizens bound by incompetent authorities

3) Corruption in governance : Scams like 2-G, commonwealth etc demand greater accountability.

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4) Measure to enforce ethics in politics : otherwise political parties focusing only on elections.

5) Corrupted electoral process : Use of money & muscle power leading to criminalization of politics. Eg 223 MPs face criminal charges in 17th LS.

However it may lead to political instability, greater expenditure on re-elections, policy paralysis, harassment of public representatives by opposition parties. Hence need to reform electoral process and ensure transparency + accountability through good governance.

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2. For the justice delivery system to work for the ordinary citizen, it is imperative that the issues affecting the functioning of the lower courts in India be urgently addressed. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

आम नागरिक के लिए न्याय वितरण प्रणाली को कारगर बनाने हेतु, भारत में अधीनस्थ न्यायालयों की कार्यप्रणाली को प्रभावित करने वाले मुद्दों पर तत्काल ध्यान दिया जाना आवश्यक है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Economic survey 2018-19 suggested 3.4 Mn cases pending in Judiciary out of which 86% is in lower judiciary.

Issues affecting lower Judiciary

1) Lack of enabling infrastructure: incomplete digitisation, court rooms.
2) Lack of skilled staff at lower levels
3) lack of judicial competence of judges leading to appeals higher up.
4) Inability of higher courts to resolve vacancy issues
5) Complex legal system complicating judicial task. Eg > 50% are undertrials.
6) Investigating agencies failure to collect evidence leading to low conviction rate

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Measures to improve lower Judiciary

1) NITI Aayog strategy for New India suggested:
(i) Judicial vacancies to be filled
(ii) All India Judicial Services by UPSC
(iii) Technology usage eg Tele-Law

2) Economic Survey suggests
(i) Use of ADR mechanisms eg Arbitration
(ii) Simplification of laws across the nation. Eg state-centre harmony

3) Need to incorporate talented workforce to work at lower levels through greater incentives.

Ease of doing Business + India's growth is reliant on Indian Judicial reforms (Economic Survey).

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3. Is anti-defection law a restriction on the freedom of choice of legislators? Examine and also highlight the role played by Speaker in this regard. **(150 words) 10**

क्या दल-बदल रोधी क़ानून विधि-निर्माताओं (लेजिस्लेटर्स) की 'चयन की स्वतंत्रता' पर एक प्रतिबंध है? परीक्षण कीजिए और साथ ही इस संदर्भ में,अध्यक्ष द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका को रेखांकित कीजिए।

52nd Constitutional Amendment brought 10th Schedule i.e. Anti-Defection law. It restricts party changes / switches post elections by representatives.

Restriction on freedom of Choice

Yes :

1) Individual MP/MLA can decide his stand
2) Party leadership deciding stand on each issue is not aligned with representative form of democracy
3) Toeing party line due to 'whip' makes Paliament's role of holding Executive accountable is faded away.
4) MP/MLA priveleges get violated.

No :

1) Voter chose party as well as representative
eg : ADR suggests 52% voters chose party

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2) They swore an oath and also abided by party manifesto earlier.

3) Leads to corruption & political instability

Role of speaker

1) Gets politicized : As speaker decides finally subject to Judicial review.

2) Recent cases show speaker not acting as ~~leader~~ arbiter of the house rather party member ruling

eg : Arunachal Pradesh 2016 case

Need to depoliticize institution of speaker as per Page Committee of UK and reform/amend anti-defection law by limiting usage of whip.

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4. What are the various issues pertaining to functioning and performance of state legislatures in India? In this context, suggest some measures to make state assemblies more transparent and effective. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में राज्य विधान-मंडलों की कार्यपद्धति और निष्पादन से संबंधित विभिन्न मुद्दे क्या हैं? इस संदर्भ में, राज्य विधान सभाओं को और अधिक पारदर्शी तथा प्रभावी बनाने हेतु कुछ उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

State legislatures provide representative form of democracy at the state level which is a vital feature of Indian federalism.

Issues of functioning & performance

1) Reduced scope for legislation : heavily tilted towards Union - division of power

eg : Subject list : Union - 98 \ As per
State - 62 - / 101st CA
Concurrent - 47 /

2) Reduced Parliamentary legislator capacity : money & muscle power led to law breakers becoming law makers

3) Party dominance rather than citizen interest

- Institution of governor is politicized

eg : Art 201 reservation of bill arbitrarily used

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Use of Art 356 by Centre against opposition parties
- Use of Center agencies like CBI, NIA for political purposes.

4) Not following subsidarity principle
- Not devolving powers & functionaries to local governments.

Measures

1) Need to implement Sarkaria Commission recommendations:
(i) Capacity building of legislators
(ii) Use of subsidarity principle

2) 2nd ARC recommended:
(i) Governor should be constitutional head of the state & not agent of Centre.
(ii) Reforming electoral politics.

Need to move towards developmental politics to achieve goal of good governance

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

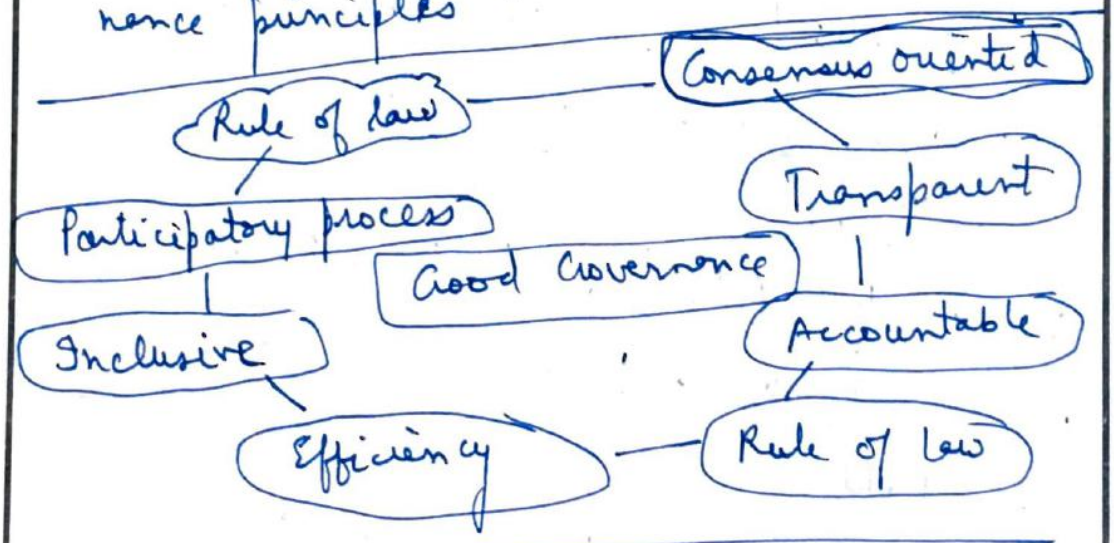
5. Social audit not only increases accountability and transparency but also facilitates good governance. Discuss. Also, highlight the impediments faced in institutionalizing social audits in India. **(150 words) 10**

सामाजिक अंकेक्षण (सोशल ऑडिट) से न केवल जवाबदेही और पारदर्शिता बढ़ती है, बल्कि यह सुशासन को भी सुविधाजनक बनाता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में सामाजिक अंकेक्षण को संस्थागत बनाने में आने वाली बाधाओं को भी रेखांकित कीजिए।

Social Audits refer to auditing done by stakeholders i.e beneficiaries themselves.

Features

1) Increases accountability of government
2) Ensures transparent processes & no corruption eg: MKSS in Rajasthan
3) Citizen engagement ensures good governance principles



Impediments

1) Lack of capacity to audit by stakeholders eg less literacy & knowledge of technicalities

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2) Bureaucratic Inertia : 'Colonial mindset' as shown by 2nd ARC

3) Lack of proper documentation in government office.

4) Less interested public themselves i.e not demand driven.

5) Not backed by Citizen Charter.

Measures

1) Use of Technology : E-office

2) Need to build citizen capacity.

3) Use of charter in concrete forms to assign proper roles & grievance mechanism.

4) Civil Society Activism : NGO/CSOs like MKSS need to hold local level officers accountable

Social Audit is revolutionary tool for good governance (World Bank)

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6. Explain the idea behind introduction of citizen's charters in India. Also, discuss the problems faced in their implementation. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में नागरिक चार्टर के आरंभ के पीछे निहित विचार को स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, उनके कार्यान्वयन के समक्ष आने वाली समस्याओं की विवेचना कीजिए।

Citizen Charter refers to declared public commitment of deliverables, grievance mechanisms in a timely manner by the government agencies.

Idea Behind Introduction

1) New Public Management : Citizen centric governance & good governance principles adopted post LPG reforms.

2) Inability to deliver services : Grassroot changes did not occur as expected in last 70 years. Eg : literacy, electricity reach.

3) Corruption at lower levels : Only 0.15 paise out of a rupee reached (Mani Shankar Aiyar Committee)

4) Ease of Living : citizen would know their rights.

5) Increased state capacity : enhances efficiency.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Problems

1) Not following principles of :
(i) Realistic goals
(ii) Measurable outcomes
(iii) Consultative preparation
(iv) Compensation promised in case of defaults
(v) Accountability of functionaries
2) Lack of knowledge database to benchmark goals.
3) Capacity building of staff required
4) Lackadaisical bureaucratic attitude.
5) Citizen demand is not as expected, still poor citizen participation.

As 2nd ARC recommended need to ensure the goals are achievable, staff is adequately trained and incentised / penalised for outcomes of delivery.

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7. The Public Distribution System in India has shown laudable improvements, however in the context of migrant workers and those still left out, it needs multiple adjustments. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली ने प्रशंसनीय सुधार दर्ज किए हैं, हालाँकि प्रवासी श्रमिकों और इस प्रणाली से न जुड़ पाए लोगों के संदर्भ में, इसमें विविध समायोजनों की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

PDS refers to government giving food security to BPL population of country.

Improvements

1) Targetted PDS - SECC database & almost 75% coverage in rural & 50% in urban areas

2) Lowered corruption & leakages through e-Governance

Left outs

- Migrant workers
- lack documentation eg refugees
- Technology creating new inclusion-exclusion errors
- New Poor - transgenders etc
- Hidden Hungry

Adjustments

1) Use of Aadhar card nationwide :

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one nation - one ration card.

2) Ensuring social security net to be inclusive : transgenders, refugees, stateless (eg religiously persecuted)

3) Curbing leakages further : accountability at lowest level through citizen engagement - real time monitoring apps

4) Enhancing reach - still only 1 PDS shop at 40 kms.

5) Biometric authentication needs adjustment - multiple pathways needed eg IRIS scan, thumb impression etc

6) Moving towards nutritious food eg vitamins, protein, millets instead of cereal centric policy.

PDS can curb both poverty & hunger thus helping achieve SDG 1 & 2 both

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8. While India has shown improvement in a number of socio-economic indicators over the years, considerable work still needs to be done to improve India's performance in the Global Hunger Index. Discuss.

(150 words) 10

यद्यपि, भारत ने विगत कुछ वर्षों में कई सामाजिक-आर्थिक संकेतकों में सुधार दर्ज किया है, तथापि वैश्विक भूख सूचकांक (ग्लोबल हंगर इंडेक्स) में भारत के प्रदर्शन को बेहतर करने हेतु अभी भी बहुत कुछ किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

India ranked 103/119 (2018) in GHI. Despite economic growth, we need to curb hunger & ensure inclusive growth.

India's Hunger

Reasons :

1) Increasing population & resource crunch
2) Falling agricultural productivity hurting farmers & poor both.
3) Poor WASH (Water, Sanitation & Hygiene)
4) Angus Deaton suggests 3 reasons
   - Poor women education
   - Less focus on child health care
   - Poor hygienic conditions
5) Regulatory problems : Cereal centric

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

policy causing hidden hunger.

6) Despite growth in per capita income, per capita calorie consumption has gone down.

Consequences

1) Food Budget squeeze seen: people are relatively rich but spend less on food.

2) Increased health spending: 68% out-of-pocket (WHO)

3) luxury items & junk food preferred

4) loss of human capital

Need to ensure higher jobs & higher living standards to ensure India's hunger is extinguished. Progressive UBI should be adopted.

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9. Discuss the border issue between India and Nepal in view of the observation that it is both a testimony to the special relationship and a source of recurring frictions. **(150 words) 10**

भारत-नेपाल संबंध वस्तुतः विशेष संबंध का एक प्रमाण होने के साथ-साथ बारंबार होने वाले टकराव का भी एक स्रोत है, इस अवलोकन के आलोक में दोनों के मध्य सीमा-विवाद की समस्या पर चर्चा कीजिए।

India - Nepal have free & open borders as per India - Nepal Peace & Friendship agreement 1950.

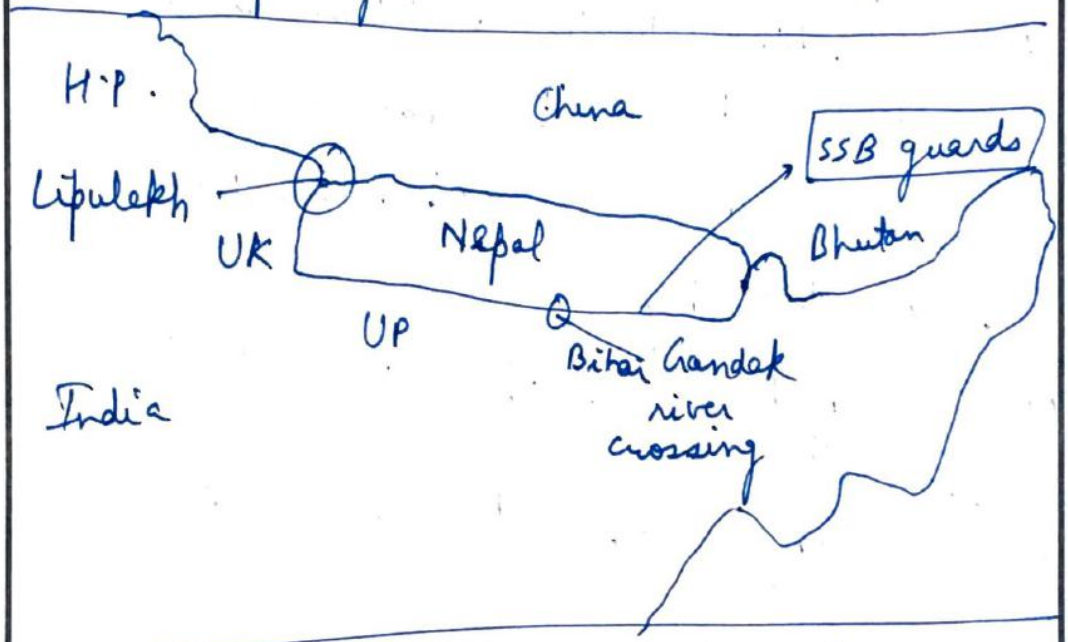

Fig - India - Nepal Border issues

Border Issue

1) India - Nepal Border disputes :
Kalapani - Lipulek area and Bihar border due to changing course of Gandak ;

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2) Historically : family ties exist and part of the same culture eg Ramayan, Buddha

3) Recently : firings & killing of 1 SSB guard plus increased tensions due to new maps by both countries.

4) Anti - India activities : Nepal Border is used by terrorists, smugglers

These are recurring frictions.

Special Relationship

1) Nepali - Indians people connect is deep.

2) Many work across the border.

The recent issue requires deft diplomacy & following of Gujral doctrine to deal with our special smaller neighbour.

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10. The evolving global situation around Covid-19 simultaneously highlights the relevance of the World Health Organisation (WHO) as well as its existing lacunae. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

कोविड-19 के चतुर्दिक विकसित वैश्विक स्थिति, विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन (WHO) की प्रासंगिकता के साथ-साथ इसमें विद्यमान कमियों को भी रेखांकित करती है। चर्चा कीजिए।

WHO is specialized UN medical agency that ensures global solidarity. Covid 19 pandemic has brought out its lacunae.

Relevance of WHO

1) Globalized world : New epidemics & pandemics due to people movement required combine efforts

2) Disparity in resilience : Global North can deal on its own but Global South need expert help.

3) Information Source : Authentic, credible platform for science.

4) Increasing new challenges require concept of One Health : treating health of humans & environment as unified whole.

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Lacunaes

1) Politicization : superpowers rivalry seen eg US- China accusing of misusing WHO; Issue of Taiwan.

2) Accountability of officials : Director General Tedd Ross accused of not acting swiftly.

3) National governments not giving adequate space : WHO should be empowered to investigate scientifically world over, eg : China not allowing in Wuhan.

4) Lack of funds : US coming out has rendered WHO helpless & resource less.

5) Vaccine research & distribution : Not been able to serve its mandate

WHO requires reform by accomodating trusted partners & giving it more democratic accountability as suggested by PM Modi

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11. Identifying the different capacity gaps that exist in Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), highlight the need for capacity building of these bodies. What steps have been taken by the government of India in this regard? **(250 words) 15**

शहरी स्थानीय निकायों (ULBs) में मौजूद विभिन्न क्षमता अंतरालों की पहचान करते हुए, इन निकायों के क्षमता निर्माण की आवश्यकता पर प्रकाश डालिए। इस संबंध में भारत सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

Article 243G added through 74th CA gave ULB constitutional mandate in India. We have multi tier urban governance structure.

Capacity Gaps

1) Lack of Funds: inability to tax more due to less & less wieldy tax subjects given.

2) Lack of Functions: State governments have not devolved as given by 74th CA.

3) Lack of Functionaries: Not been able to retain adequately trained staff.

4) Capacity building required of current staff – technology usage, good governance

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principles.

5) Citizens not actively holding ULB elected officials accountable.

Need for Capacity Building

1) Cities are engines of growth. (ES 2018-19)

2) Rapidly urbanizing

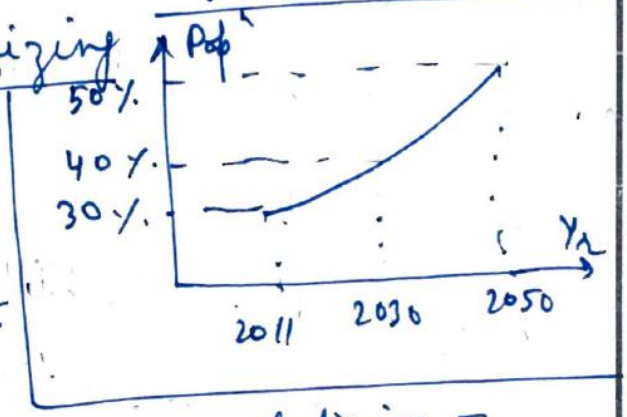

Fig : UN

3) Increasing Traffic & resource crunch

4) Increased citizen ease of living - Smart Cities Mission

5) Ease of doing business requires better urban facilities.

6) Need to prepare for IR 4.0.

Govt Efforts

1) Smart Cities Mission : To develop infrastructure & increase capacity of ULB.

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2) State Finance Commission : To develop database & give funds through incentivisation of good performance.

3) NITI Aayog plan on transforming urban governance by engaging international bodies eg USAID, JICA etc

Need to follow subsidiarity principle and good governance to ensure ULB help in national growth.

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12. Assess the performance of the GST Council as a constitutional body vested with powers to take all major decisions relating to Goods and Services Tax. **(250 words) 15**

वस्तु और सेवा कर (GST) से संबंधित सभी बड़े निर्णय लेने की शक्तियों से लैस एक संवैधानिक निकाय के रूप में GST परिषद के प्रदर्शन का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Article 279A gives for GST Council that is formed by both Centre & states, thus symbol of Cooperative federalism.

Performance

1) Mandate :

(i) To decide on tax slabs.

(ii) To ~~give~~ decide emergency funds / cesses.

(iii) Ensuring compensation to states on loss of revenue.

2) Voting pattern < 75% centre, 25% state

and decision is based on special majority (i.e. 66%) thus Centre has a veto.

3) Performed Well :

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(i) Ensuring states get a voice.
(ii) One Nation One Tax regime to enable EoDB.
(iii) Slabs got rationalized. Now only 4.

Need improvement:
(i) Politicization of decisions eg Kerala's emergency cess due to floods got delayed.
(ii) States not being given adequate compensation out of IGST.
(iii) Imposition of one model of development on all states with differing conditions

Need to keep on deliberating with states to ensure Sabka Saath - Sabka Vikas and centre must deliver on its promise.

Vijay Kelkar suggests need of NITI Aayog 2.0 to ensure one more body for fiscal federalism that is more

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democratic and decides on developmental aid like erstwhile Planning Commission

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13. Discuss each adjective attached to the word 'Justice' in the 'Preamble'. Highlight some constitutional and legal steps taken towards each of them in India. **(250 words) 15**

उद्देशिका' में प्रयुक्त 'न्याय' शब्द से जुड़े प्रत्येक विशेषण की विवेचना कीजिए। भारत में उनमें से प्रत्येक की दिशा में उठाए गए कुछ संवैधानिक और विधिक कदमों को रेखांकित कीजिए।

Preamble is the introduction to the Constitution that shows the ideals that inspire India.

Justice

Preamble reads "Justice Social, Economic & Political".

Social : It means abolition of discrimination. Ensuring dignity to all citizens.

Economic : Ensuring equitable economic order. Thus removal of poverty & inequality.

Political : It means giving free & fair elections as well as Universal Adult Franchise. No one is denied participation in political processes eg Reservation of seats

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Constitutional steps :

1) Social : A14-18 highlight these measures. Right to Equality (14), Right against discrimination (15), Right to Employment (16), Abolition of Untouchability (A17) and abolition of Titles (A18)

2) Economic : Various DPSPs ensure social & economic democracy like Art 38, Art 39 : Preventing accumulation of wealth

3) Political : Art 325 : Right to Vote
Art 19 : Freedom of speech & freedom to form associations

Legal steps

1) Social
- → Prevention of Atrocities Act
- → Reservation in employment
- → Protection of Women – Domestic Violence Act
- → Child Care Protection Act
- → Right of Transgenders Act

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2) Economic
- Progressive Taxation
- Competition Commission of India Act
- Prevention of Money Laundering Act

3) Political
- Reservation of seats in Parliament & state leg.
- 73rd & 74th CA direct democracy - Gram Sabha
- Citizenship Acts

Although they are taken as discrete but they are connected to spirit of Justice as fairness & providing rule of law to all citizens of India.

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14. Federal tensions in India highlight the need for reforming the Seventh Schedule through the addition, removal and appropriate placement of entries. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में संघीय तनाव, प्रविष्टियों को जोड़ने, हटाने और उचित व्यवस्थापन के माध्यम से सातवीं अनुसूची में सुधार की आवश्यकता को रेखांकित करते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

7th schedule delineates division of powers among federal units - Centre & states according to our Constitution.

Federal Tensions

1) Tilted towards Centre : Centre not trusting states to deliver.

Subject lists

98	47	62
Union ~~state~~	State	Concurrent

2) Centre's control over state legislations

(i) By RS resolution - although hardly federal chamber anymore.

(ii) By state's consent

(iii) For international treaty implementation - state not consulted eg Infra

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projects delay due to state not ready.
- Border dispute with Bangladesh got delayed
- Teesta river issue still unresolved.

3) Administrative Tensions:

(i) Misuse of Art 356 - states need to comply centre's directions even outside 7th schedule.

(ii) Centrally Sponsored Schemes: Centre gives less flexibility, implementation burden & without due consideration of state's fiscal health.

4) States disproportionately implement plans but lack on funds. Centre's control a lion's share.

5) Ambigous entities causing multiple legislation. Eg State: Water
Union: Inter-state river

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Agriculture : state

Marketing : ~~Union~~ Concurrent

~~Education : state~~

Suggestions

1) Need to rationalize entries as per subsidiarity principle (2nd ARC)

2) Increase state fiscal sources.

3) Greater accountability in implementation by states - ensuring zero leakages.

To ensure competitive cooperative federalism, need to ensure better division of powers -

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15. The 'globalisation' discourse has reinforced the role of civil society in the management of many socio-economic areas that hitherto belonged to the State. Comment.

(250 words) 15

'वैश्वीकरण' से संबद्ध संवाद ने ऐसे कई सामाजिक-आर्थिक क्षेत्रों के प्रबंधन में नागरिक समाज की भूमिका को परिपुष्ट किया है जो अब तक राज्य से संबंधित थे। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Globalisation refers to greater interconnection between people across the world. It has led to rise of many non-state actors like MNCs, CSOs, NGOs.

Role of Civil Society

1) Increasing citizen awareness: NGOs providing greater grassroot connect eg: SHIKSHA

2) Increasing employment sources: earlier planning model & state as employer failed. Now privatisation is the source for growth.

3) Increasing social issues awareness through activism Eg Women violence & women entrepreneurship avenues by SAATHI NGO; SEWA NGO

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4) Expanding state's resources :

- Implementation of schemes like Mid-Day meal by AKSHAY PATRA
- augmenting resources through charity, fundings

5) Innovation at NGOs : Bill & Melinda Gates foundation funding technology to implement Swach Bharat Mission

eg : Cleaner of latrines.

6) Increasing our notions of equality : LGBTQ+ movement, #MeToo

7) Facilitating businesses worldwide :

eg US India Business forum

8) Helping the destitute & poor

eg : "Baba ka Dhaba" - Social Media activism by civil society.

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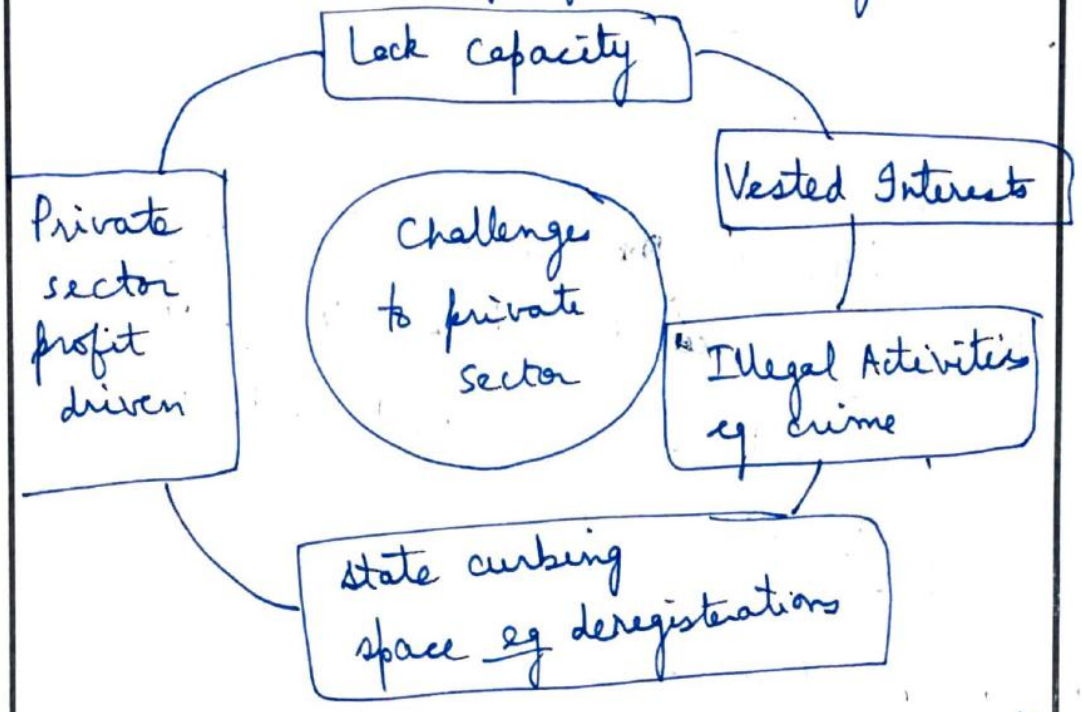
However they face challenges like



Hence state needs to ensure smooth regulation and enable civil society to play active role in good governance initiatives like Social Audits, CSR fundings, Citizen engagement - Crowd sourcing eg My Gov.

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16. Highlighting the need for reforms in civil services with special focus on the Indian Administrative Services (IAS), critically discuss the apprehensions associated with lateral entry in civil services. **(250 words) 15**

भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा (IAS) पर विशेष रूप से ध्यान केंद्रित कर तथा सिविल सेवाओं में सुधार की आवश्यकता को रेखांकित करते हुए, सिविल सेवाओं में पार्श्व प्रविष्टि (लेटरल एंट्री) से जुड़ी आशंकाओं की आलोचनात्मक विवेचना कीजिए।

IAS is ~~one~~ of the three All India Service conducted by UPSC. It is a generalist service and holds the higher post at senior levels.

Need for Reforms

1) Like all Civil Services IAS is also plagued by :

(i) Complacency due to absolute job security

(ii) Lack of transparent working; colonial working (2nd ARC)

(iii) Increased complexity in governance require higher skill & domain knowledge

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(iv) Political interference : adhoc transfers & postings without matching aptitude & interests

(v) Unholy Bureaucracy - Politician - Mafia nexus : corruption scams eg 2G, coal, mining (2nd ARC)

(vi) Panchayati Raj could not succeed due to Bureaucratic resistance (Mani-Shankar Aiyar Committee)

(vii) Harassment by politicians, media of honest officers by misusing RTI

(viii) Lack of legal protection to whistleblowers makes IAS inefficient.

Lateral Entry refers to induction of specialists at middle - higher levels in Bureaucracy from the private sector.

Positives

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1) Greater competition, hence increase in efficiency
2) Expertise into IAS along with generalist
3) Private sector awareness thus creating comprehensive evaluation

Against

1) Not been able to work in government setup in short period of 3-5 years
2) Circumventing UPSC standards.
3) Might be more gullible to corruption/ conflict of interest may arise.

Need to ensure gradual lateral entry alongside improving domain knowledge of already talented workforce. Lateral Entry should also be supported with lateral Exit to reform the IAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Online education is gaining traction in India due to the ongoing COVID-19 crisis. Identify the different challenges that need to be addressed before it can emerge as a feasible alternative to classroom learning in India. Suggest some measures to address the above-identified challenges.

(250 words) 15

वर्तमान में जारी कोविड-19 संकट के कारण भारत में ऑनलाइन शिक्षा बढ़ रही है। उन विभिन्न चुनौतियों की पहचान कीजिए जिन्हें भारत में कक्षा अधिगम (क्लासरूम लर्निंग) के एक व्यवहार्य विकल्प के रूप में इसके उभरने से पूर्व दूर किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। उपर्युक्त चुनौतियों का समाधान करने हेतु कुछ उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Covid 19 Lockdown shut down schools, colleges & training institutes. Thus online education, Learn From Home (LFH) emerged.

Challenges

1) Infrastructural: not everywhere internet or electricity available specially rural & remote places.

2) Accessibility: Poor children cant afford devices eg Suicides due to no mobiles

3) Language issues: Major online content is in English. Rural areas speak native or tribal languages.

4) Lack of skilled teachers: old teachers are averse to use computer / tech

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devices.

5) School funds insufficient : Not all have computers, cameras to record lessons

6) Affect on Learning Outcomes : some kids learn better through teacher interaction.

7) Schools are much more than content : Children learn socialization, ethics & develop personality at school, colleges.

Thus following steps are required to make it a feasible option :

1) Distribution of devices : Eg Kerala govt to the needy

2) Ensuring internet & electricity availability : SAUBHAGYA & BHARAT NET implemented fast & 100 %.

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3) Teacher training : Use of DIGITAL portals require re-skilling.

4) Need of private sector help : eg Govt started induction of edutech startups

5) Using AI to improve learning outcomes based on personalized content

6) Ensuring equity, inclusivity, affordability, quality and continuity of education services
- → Mobile
- → TV
- → Radios
- → Distance Learning Modules - Tablets

Education budget needs to be increased to 6% of GDP and as per current times it is important to invest in digital education.

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18. In recent times, Randomised Control Trials (RCTs) have acquired salience in policy debates. In the context of poverty alleviation programmes in India, discuss the role RCTs can play in policy formulation. **(250 words) 15**

हाल के समय में, रैंडमाइज्ड कंट्रोल ट्रायल (RCTs) नीतिगत बहस का महत्वपूर्ण भाग बन गया है। भारत में निर्धनता उन्मूलन कार्यक्रमों के संदर्भ में, नीति-निर्माण में RCTs द्वारा निभाई जा सकने वाली भूमिका की विवेचना कीजिए।

Recently Abhijit Banneriju won Nobel Prize in Economics for his RCT experiments for poverty alleviation schemes evaluation.

RCT

It is a controlled experiment on a small sample set that checks behaviour & outcomes of a certain condition. Then changed conditions are applied and tested.

This methods allows us to know what combination of efforts worked best to achieve a certain outcome.

For eg Poverty alleviation requires spending on health, education, WASH and expanding social security net to

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those who fall back again ~~below~~ BPL.

Salience ~~of~~ in Policy Debates

1) Data based policy can be formulated.

2) Ensuring outcomes based plan of action which is missing in many schemes. For eg e-NAM did not result in ground level changes for farmers

3) Modelling behaviour of stakeholders eg: 'Nudge Theory' (Economic Survey) important to achieve outcomes. For eg "SBM", "Beti Bachao Beti Padhao" schemes.

4) Academic linkages & experiments in public policy increases efficiency ~~and~~

5) Novelty to deal with new challenges eg: Climate change will reduce yield of land. How can we ensure sustainability of farm practices.

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6) Scalable models can be developed.

7) RCTs are also an evolving method, thus in future, further changes can be accomodated.

Challenges

1) Derived out of small sampleset.

2) Not always depict reality Eg USA sample not applicable to Indian context.

3) Biases inherent of the scientist & the team. Eg: One might favor UBI over state central plans thus ignore other results.

RCTs need to be incorporated in policy formulation despite its flaws due to its ability to predict outcomes.

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19. Internationally the rise of protectionism and changing approach of many countries towards migration may have a significant impact on the Indian Diaspora. Explain.

(250 words) 15

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर उभरते हुए संरक्षणवाद और प्रवासन के प्रति कई देशों के परिवर्तित होते दृष्टिकोण का भारतीय डायस्पोरा पर महत्वपूर्ण प्रभाव पड़ सकता है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Covid 19 is predicted to bring death of globalisation and return of closed border - Westphalian world order.

Rise in protectionism prior to covid 19 was also an indicator.

Rise in Protectionism

1) Inherent flaws of neoliberal globalisation led many side-effects i.e. job loss in global North & economic loss to global south.

2) Global MNCs hurt smaller local industries. Thus countries are raising both Tariff & non-Tariff barriers.

Impacts on Migration:

1) Reduced visa grants eg USA scrapping H1B in 2020

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2) Less people exchange either due to local job demands or xenophobia.

3) Distress migration from Africa and Middle East into Europe is despised by some countries Eg: Hungary, Poland Far Right governments

Indian Diaspora

- World's largest international migrant (International stock of Population, 2019)
- Large no (30 Million) Indians stay in other countries with their families.
- Countries closing job avenues lead to crisis situations. Eg Qatar, Kuwait
- USA restricting entry of skilled professional - job security threatened
- Many students are on heavy loans by Indian banks. Financial security also get impacted.

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- large no of remittances received by families at home will be impacted
Eg Kerala - Middle East Blue Collar workforce

- On the positive side:
(i) Reverse of Brain drain - students, skilled workforce returning
(ii) Families reuniting - elderly parents living alone.
(iii) Indian Businesses get required demand from local market.

Government has taken several measures like matching skill set of incoming migrants as well as persuading foreign governments. Need to ensure our diaspora remains safe.

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20. In the context of India-China ties, explain the term 'Panchsheel'. In view of the argument that China has persistently violated these principles, argue whether the longstanding approach requires changes. **(250 words) 15**

भारत-चीन संबंधों के संदर्भ में, 'पंचशील' शब्द को स्पष्ट कीजिए। इस वाद-विवाद के आलोक में कि चीन ने इन सिद्धांतों का बारंबार उल्लंघन किया है, तर्क प्रस्तुत कीजिए क्या इस दीर्घकालिक दृष्टिकोण में परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता है।

India - China recently exchanged clashes & death after 45 years at Ladakh Border. This has created policy debate over India - China relations, which were earlier guided by

Panchasheel

- Given by Zhou Enlai & J.L. Nehru
5 principles → Non-interference in each other's internal affairs, respecting territorial integrity etc.

This meant not changing the borders unilaterally.

India - China Agreements

- Border Peace & Tranquility 1993 and several later MoUs held Panchsheel as guiding principle for relations.

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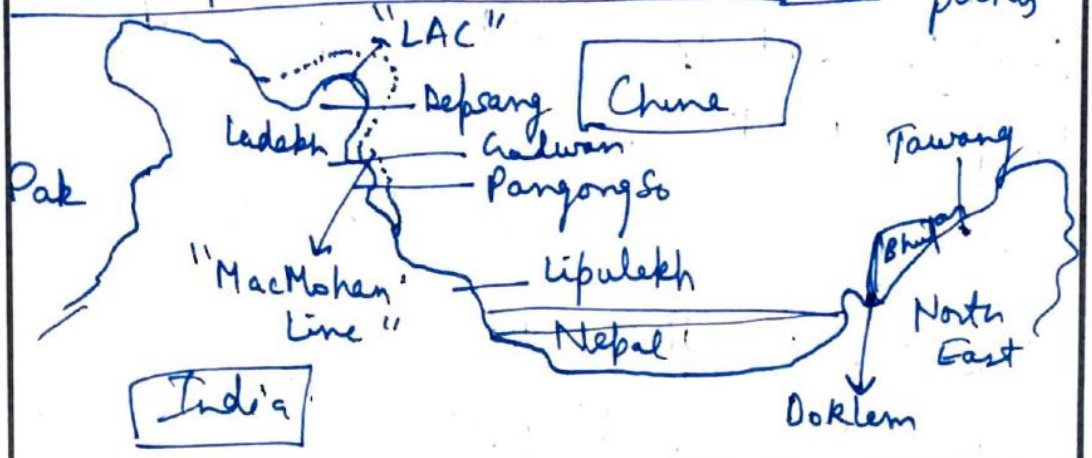
Violation by China

- Disputed land Border

Fig: Clash points



- Invasion into Indian side of LAC.
- China does not accept MacMohan; now it has altered & violated 1962 LAC.

Long standing Approach

1) Appeasement : Acceptance of "One China Policy"

2) Creating Interdependence to deter Chinese : opening up trade - Now $50 Bn trade deficit

3) Supporting "China's "peaceful" rise".

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Need for Change

1) Support to Pakistan's anti India activities
2) Inciting India's neighbours eg Srilanka, Nepal, Maldives.
3) Greater power imbalance than 1970s (China = 5 x India's GDP)
4) USA actively pushing for India's involvement in containing China.

Challenges

1) China is a neighbour & will remain so.
2) Need to ensure development of country first instead of provoking larger military force.
3) Best foreign policy is to be friends with all.

Need to ensure our own capability in defence, economy, cyber to ensure China does not dominate and respect its commitments.

VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1417)

Name of Candidate	VAIBHAV RAWAT		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENG	Registration Number	502143
Center	ONLINE	Date	30/11/2020

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
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7	10	
8	10	
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19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. Dadabhai Naoroji left an indelible imprint on the national movement. Explain. **(150 words) 10**

दादाभाई नौरोजी ने राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन पर एक अमिट छाप छोड़ी। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Dadabhai Naoroji is known as 'Grand Old Man' of India for his continued efforts to reform India socially and for freedom struggle against the British.

Contribution to National Movement

1) Started INC along with other moderate leaders like S.N. Bannerjee, Badruddin Tyabji. in 1885.

2) Started Indian ~~Society~~ representation, British India Association in London.

3) First Indian to get elected at British House of Commons & persuaded British government and British people to look at plight of India.

4). Gave 'Drain of Wealth' Theory : to

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expose British imperialist designs.
At that time there was no ready made criticism available for the Indian leaders. He showed British looted £17 Mn / year from India.

5) Was President of INC Calcutta 1906 session that gave call for Swadeshi.

6) Admired by both extremists & moderates hence helped in keeping the national struggle inclusive.

7) Reformed Indian society & especially Parsi community through awareness generation. Eg: Rast goftar newspaper.

Dadabhai Naoroji was one of the earlier pioneers who made mass movements of 20th century possible through his continued efforts for freedom.

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2. The Quit India movement marked a new direction in the struggle against the British colonial rule in India. Analyse. **(150 words) 10**

भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन ने भारत में ब्रिटिश औपनिवेशिक शासन के विरूद्ध संघर्ष में एक नई दिशा को चिन्हित किया। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Quit India Movement of 1942 was based on direct action by citizens against the British government's failure to form Constitutent Assembly and dragging India to World War 2.

New Direction in the struggle

1) Earlier mass Gandhian movement were based on war of position. QIM was based on war of manoeuvre.

2) Earlier movements emphasized on peaceful satyagrahas & Ahimsa (non-violence) but Quit India movement saw setting up of parallel governments. For eg Balia by B.H.U. students.

3) Saw leadership emerged from grassroots as most national leaders got arrested.

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4) Secret society by youth & women like Usha Mehta running underground ~~AIR~~ Azad Hind Radio.

5) Saw massive public participation on call of Gandhi's 'Do or Die' including farmers, workers, students, government servants, women.

However, several political parties supported British against QIM & their repression:
1) Muslim League 2) Hindu Mahasabha
3) Liberals like BR Ambedkar; CR Gopalchari. Hence violence caused many communal clashes.

QIM eventually showed British that it is no longer possible to rule India. Later events like RIN mutiny, Azad Hind Fauj and end of Pax Britannica led to India's freedom in 1947.

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3. The end of World War II marked the birth of a new international order. Examine. **(150 words) 10**

द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के अंत ने एक नई अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यवस्था को जन्म दिया। परीक्षण कीजिए।

World War 2 ended with establishment of Pax Americana and based on New World order as given F.D. Roosevelt.

New ~~[illegible]~~ End of World War II

- Europe devastated - British exhausted
- Japan annihilated by Nuclear weapons
- USSR & US were only 2 superpowers left
- Cold War between ideologies of capitalism and communism emerged.

New International Order

1) Birth of United Nations Institutions

- UNO
- Bretton Woods institutes < WB, IMF
- Human Rights Declaration 1948
- UNSC had veto powers but was divided between Cold War

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2) Surge in new countries due to end of colonialism. Birth of 3rd world including India, African nations, Latin America.

3) NAM formed by countries outside 2 blocks - India, Indonesia, Egypt, Yugoslavia & Ghana majorly. (Belgrade Summit 1961)

4) Alliance system - MAD principle NATO & Warsaw pact emerged that gave nuclear umbrella - defining feature of Cold War that it remained cold due to nuclear deterrence.

5) Collapse of USSR in 1989 led to unipolar world under US & hyper globalization followed based on neo liberal paradigm. Covid 19 has potential to fundamentally alter the world order.

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4. The Simla Agreement (1972) and Lahore Declaration (1999) are two key milestones in the history of the Indian subcontinent. Discuss.

(150 words) 10

शिमला समझौता (1972) और लाहौर घोषणा-पत्र (1999) भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप के इतिहास में दो महत्वपूर्ण उपलब्धियां हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

India & Pakistan have suffered 4 wars and many hostile acts against each other since their independence in 1947. Mutual hostility between 2 nuclear weapon states has defined the history of subcontinent.

Simla Agreement 1972

- India liberated Bangladesh (East Pakistan) and accepted surrender of thousands of Pakistani soldiers.
- India adopted principle of forgiveness and gave liberal ~~peace~~ treaty to ensure that Pakistan does not foster hostility but the effect was quite opposite due to increased Islamisation of Pakistan and greater ~~call~~ desire for Kashmir

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during Military Rule of Zia-ul Haq.

- India Pakistan accepted to deal issue of Kashmir bilaterally. Pakistan's increased power asymmetry vis-a-vis led them to adopt terrorism as state policy.

Lahore Declaration 1999

Between Parvez Musharaff & A.B. Vajpayee, It was based on slogan of 'Aman ki Asha'.

led to increased people to people connect to decrease hostility but was used by Pakistani deep state to instil terrorism & radicalism further.

SAARC could not function due to India - Pakistan issues & as per WB South Asia remains least connected region. Hence it is important for both countries to regain spirit of cooperation as per Shimla & Lahore declarations

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5. Social security should not only involve economic empowerment but also social empowerment. Discuss in the context of India. **(150 words) 10**
सामाजिक सुरक्षा में न केवल आर्थिक सशक्तीकरण अपितु सामाजिक सशक्तीकरण भी सम्मिलित होना चाहिए। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Social security refers to guarantees of dignified life given by the state to its citizens. It includes economic empowerment like pension funds, unemployment wage but also social empowerment including equality and in discrimination.

Need for economic empowerment

1) 90% workforce informal in country.
2) leads to greater expenditure on human capital formation by citizens like education.
3) Higher rates of poverty & rising income inequality (Oxfam Report 70% wealth by 10% Indians) calls for increased economic security to ensure financial

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independence for people in India

Need for Social Empowerment

1) India's poverty has high social correlation : eg Feminization of Agriculture & feminization of poverty (Economic Survey 2016-17)

2) (WEF) Social Mobility Index rank India 76/78 : thus poor families remain poor due to lack of opportunities.

3) Increased & newer versions of discrimination on social media ; Transgenders (Ram singh case; SC held need to give affirmative action for newer inequalities)

4) Caste based violence still persists Eg : Dalit rape cases in Western UP.

Need to implement Social Security Code & update that with changing needs to ensure SDG Targets by 2030

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6. Explain with examples how globalisation is manifested in both local in the global and the global in the local. **(150 words) 10**

उदाहरण देते हुए स्पष्ट कीजिए कि वैश्वीकरण वैश्विक मे स्थानीय और स्थानीय में वैश्विक, दोनों में किस प्रकार प्रकट होता है।

Globalisation is increasing interconnections between people & societies due to better technological innovations in ICT; Transport & global integration of economies.

Global in Local in Global

1) India's Yoga & meditation practiced worldwide.

2) Indian food choices - Veganism became popular.

3) Bollywood dance moves; stories got appreciated eg Dangal in China.

4) Indian migrants worldwide enhanced India's soft power & diaspora festival celebrations like Diwali, Holi, Ramzan to be celebrated globally.

5) Indian MNCs like TATA, BHARTI AIRTEL

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have presence from America to Africa

Global in Local

1) Changing food & clothing choices by Indian youth eg fast foods; Jeans.

2) Changed ~~nuclr~~ family structure from joint to nuclear that serves better for individual excellence in globalised world.

3) Emphasis on English & STEM education vis-a-vis traditional local languages; folk culture studies

4) Presence of global MNCs & NGOs make Indians celebrate Halloween, Valentine Day etc

Globalisation has both features hence current form is called glocalisation

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7. In light of persistence of various forms of violence against women in India, discuss the ways in which the issue can be addressed effectively.
(150 words) 10

भारत में महिलाओं के विरूद्ध हिंसा के विभिन्न रूपों की विद्यमानता के आलोक में, उन उपायों की विवेचना कीजिए जिनसे इस मुद्दे का प्रभावी ढंग से समाधान किया जा सकता है।

Women in India face not only physical but mental violence. Women empowerment goal has been unable to reach due to persisting forms of violence

Forms of Violence

1) Domestic Violence — Partner, Inlaws

2) Economic dependency & hence poverty
- 51 % Indian women have anaemia
- 22 % Female only in labour force
- mostly do domestic helpers work or unpaid / low paid agricultural labour

3) Patriarchal mindset : creates internal impediments & mental violence due to decreased confidence ; considered as burden on parents & family

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4) Public violence

- eve teasing; sexual crimes like gang rapes eg Hyderabad 2019
- Lack of proper facilities / gender sensitive in public sphere eg media objectification, pornography etc

Suggestions

1) Need to give her agency (Economic Survey)

2) Political Representation through reservation

3) Implementation of laws strictly; using technology : Domestic Violence Act : online complaint portal ; 24*7 Toll free number.

4) Faster judicial proceedings to create deterrence against crimes.

5) Enhanced focus on behavioral attitudinal changes - Beti Bachao Beti Padho.

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8. What is an urban forest? Highlight its benefits and steps taken by the government to promote urban forestry in India. **(150 words) 10**

शहरी वन क्या हैं? इनके लाभों और भारत में शहरी वानिकी को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Urban forest refers to area under forest in statutory urban towns. When tree cover greater than 1 Ha size & canopy density > 10% it is called as forest.

Benefits

1) Reduced pollution by enhancing oxygen; reducing CO_2 in air; taking in pollutants - PM2.5, PM10

2) More rain water storage & ground water recharge.

3) Aesthetic sense of cities increase - tourism potential

4) Shelter for city animals; poor people and common dwellers.

5) Enhanced economic value through

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production of valuable commodities - fruits; flowers etc.

Steps Taken

1) Government has launched parks and urban vacant areas to be converted into forest under Smart City Programme

2) Green Belts in cities eg Delhi, Jaipur.

3) Funds allocated to Urban local bodies for enhanced urban forestry.

4) Focus on covering highways & roadsides with trees that reduce air pollution, noise pollution & also gives shelter.

Need to promote urban forestry to increase enjoyment of living in urban cities & make them sustainable.

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9. How has globalization impacted the location of the IT industry?

(150 words) 10

वैश्वीकरण ने IT उद्योग की अवस्थिति को किस प्रकार प्रभावित किया है?

IT industry is a sunrise sector that has increased growth & jobs in India since LPG reforms & Y2K crisis.

Globalization Benefits

1) Footloose industry: developed in areas where availability of good human resource. India provided talented pool of English speaking engineers Eg: Infosys, Wipro in Bangalura.

2) Increased capital / FDI / FPI availability to Indian industry in urban centres.

3) outsourced servicing / BPO industry from US markets

4) Migration of Indian Highly skilled engineers due to globalization led to

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Enhanced credibility of Indian minds in Silicon Valley. ~~to also~~

5) Suitable weather conditions:
Bengaluru, Pune developed due to increased productivity & ease of working for foreigners due to moderate weather

6) Development in countries with low tax compliance eg: Ireland

7) Distributed command operations globally to ensure supply of services 24*7
eg. Australia, Singapore, India, London, New York, Silicon Valley.

Need to ensure National Digital Communications Policy & Software Products Policy to be implemented to ensure Indian IT industry take lead in ushering into Industrial Revolution 4.0.

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10. How can eco-tourism be used to sustainably harness the potential of tourism industry in India? Discuss the challenges and steps taken by the government in this context. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में पर्यटन उद्योग की क्षमता का संधारणीय रूप से दोहन करने हेतु पारिस्थितिकीय पर्यटन का कैसे उपयोग किया जा सकता है? इससे जुड़ी चुनौतियों और इस संदर्भ में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Eco-tourism is one variant of tourism strategy where ecological sustainability is emphasized, ~~sold~~ marketed & commercialized. For eg: Planting of trees; distribution of solar lamps & no plastic waste by expeditioners to Ladakh

challenges

1) Less awareness about ecological sustainability among tourists.

2) Enhanced competition & commercialization leads to cost cutting by agencies detrimental to nature. Eg: Plastic waste

3) Flouting of construction norms eg Building codes in Himalayan region;

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CRZ norms on coast.

4) Low capacity of urban local bodies to ensure compliance of eco-tourism guidelines.

Steps Taken

1) Promotion of eco tourism in eco-sensitive zones by state governments
For eg: Cleaning of Naintal lake done as tourism by participative process.

2) Guidelines issued for ecologically fragile zones - Himalayan region; eg: Himachal Pradesh banned plastics

Need to market and change attitude of tourists both domestic & international under 'Incredible India' campaign.

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11. The advent of Buddhism and Jainism was instrumental in the development of architecture in ancient India. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

प्राचीन भारत में स्थापत्य कला के विकास में बौद्ध धर्म और जैन धर्म का उद्भव सहायक रहा। चर्चा कीजिए।

Indian architecture got developed during period of Mahajanpadas in cave styles, stupas (relics) etc due to Jainism & Buddhism influences.

Advent of Buddhism

Gautam Buddha's ashes were to be stored / saved in different places in stupas.

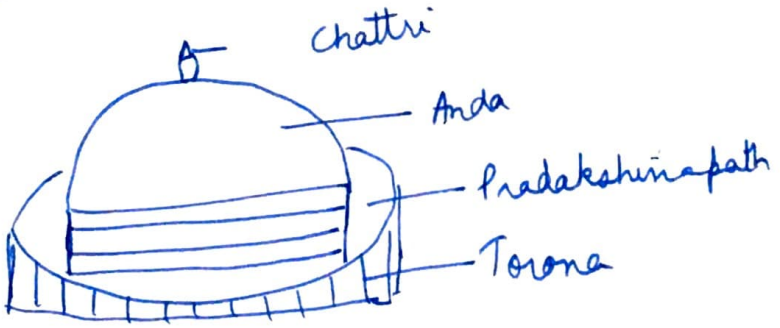

Fig Buddhist stupa

Ashoka developed stupas at Sanchi, Sarneth etc.

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- Various cave architecture got developed for the followers of the Buddhist religion - Monks & Upasakas

- Chaityas (Prayer halls)
- Viharas (Residing places)

For eg: Bagh caves in MP.

- During Gupton Age, caves at Ajanta, ellora, elephanta which are now UNESCO World Heritage Sites.

- Many Maharviharas and universities developed in Ancient India which were visited by foreign travellers like Xuan Zang

Nalanda by Kumaragupta; Vikramshila, Taxila - used by Kautilya; Sharaka etc

Jain Architecture

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- Earlier cave architecture developed for eg Kharavela Kings in Udaigiri.

- later developed its own styles of temples. Solanki school / Gujrat school of Nagara styles. For eg Mt Abu Delwara Temple.

- statues developed for eg Bahubali monolithic at in Karnataka.

Hence they were pivotal in development of architecture through development of various centres of excellence like Sarnath, Mathura, Gandhara, Nagapattinam in south (Andhra). These centres produced not just architecture but also various art forms like sculptures, seals, dance, music, folk art etc.

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12. The reactionary policies of Lord Lytton and the liberal policies of his successor Lord Rippon acted as catalyst in the formation of the Indian National Congress. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

लॉर्ड लिटन की प्रतिक्रियावादी नीतियों और उसके उत्तराधिकारी लॉर्ड रिपन की उदार नीतियों ने भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस के गठन में उत्प्रेरक का कार्य किया। चर्चा कीजिए।

Indian National Congress was formed by A.O. Hume among other Landlords Associations and Indian Association in 1885. The birth of INC is seen as both a reaction of Lytton's harsh policies as well as Rippon's liberalism

Reactionary policies of Lytton (1976-80)

- He enacted many draconian provisions for eg Vernacular Press Act 1978. Ill treated famine at Bengal.
- He curtailed freedom of press, association that was growing due to increasing unrest / discontent

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expressed by western educated middle class Indians For eg Surendra nath Bannerja, Rinshaw Wacha, Dadabhai Naoroji, etc.

- They created local (provincial) political associations since 1860s & 70s and believed in constitutionalism - prayer, petition, memo to British. But Lytton exposed myth of Benevolent Despotism which led moderates to create nationwide association as INC.

Rippon's Policies

- He revoked drastic measures announced like VPA 1978.
- Known for his local self government orders to increase decentralisation

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- later extremist like B. G. Tilak held INC to be a conspiracy of Duffering and ex - Imperial Civil Servant A. O. Hume. INC was a safety valve to ensure mass participation does not happen & Indian elites could be coopted.

- Thus he did not suppress INC's annual meetings & activities. Thus INC could propagate nationalism further.

Although INC early moderates did not succeed much in their demands as shown by disappointing Indian Councils Act 1891; hence radicals like Lal - Bal - Pal troika emerged on national scene.

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13. Gandhiji changed his methods of struggle against the British from time-to-time to suit the varied circumstances and problems that needed to be tackled. Analyse. **(250 words) 15**

गांधी जी ने विभिन्न परिस्थितियों और समस्याओं जिनसे निपटने की आवश्यकता थी, के अनुकूल समय-समय पर अंग्रेजों के विरुद्ध संघर्ष की अपनी विधियों में परिवर्तन किया। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Gandhiji is known as father of the nation because ~~of~~ his integrator on efforts and reconciliatory politics to ensure Indian national struggle remains inclusive, national & ~~peaceful~~ largely peaceful.

Gandhiji changed Methods

- Satyagrahas (1916-20)
- Non-cooperation / Khilafat Movt. (1920)
- Constructive works (in between)
- Civil Disobedience Movt. (1931)
- Constructive works
- Quit India Movement (1942)

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Rationale for changing as per circumstances

1) Satyagrahas : Champaran, Kheda etc to ensure farmers / largest section of population get integrated into national struggle.

2) Ahemdabad Textile Labour Union strike & Gandhiji's fast unto death to ensure reconciliation between capitalists & worker class in India as opposed to violent overthrow as was the case in USSR 1917

3) Khilafat & Non cooperation : To ensure minorities get integrated and make INC as the national party of masses.

4) Violence at Chauri-chaura led to Gandhiji's abrupt withdrawal. But he emphasized on right means to

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achieve right ends. Hence he worked on constructive programmes to increase internal capacities of fellow Indians.

5) Salt Satyagraha / Civil Disobedience :

To ensure British government's benevolent despotism myth gets exposed and farmers, middle class, lower caste (Harijans), women minorities all could relate to.

6) Quit India Movement : Gave slogan of "do-or die but don't live to see mother India in chains." Thus promoted violence passively. It is said that since masses had already participated in earlier movements; now was the time for 'war of manouevre' the direct attack.

Gandhiji was after all a politician; hence he used Struggle - Truce - Struggle effectively to liberate India.

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14. Bring out the relationship between the industrial revolution and the advent of imperialism in different parts of the world. **(250 words) 15**

औद्योगिक क्रांति और विश्व के विभिन्न भागों में साम्राज्यवाद के आरंभ के मध्य संबंधों को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

As per Marxist discourse, imperialism is the final stage of Capitalism. Capitalism in the west drove industrial revolution in the mid - 18th century.

Industrial Revolution and Imperialism

Western Countries (UK, Germany)

- IR was the major cause of imperialism
- Need to ensure cheap labour, raw materials and market to sell produced goods by machines at home (eg powerloons of Manchester) drove them to occupy / colonise lands far beyond their shores.

To eg: British Empire was huge that sun never set on the Empire

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From Caribbean Islands to Malay Peninsula.

Germany's second industrial revolution of 1870s led them to produce high quality iron & steel, coal mining.

- They ensured dominance of western capitalism in entire world eg Africa, semi-colonialism in China.

However in other parts like Japan: imperialism caused industrial revolution. Demands set up by US to open Japan forcibly and humiliation by foreign culture gave them push for nationalist driven modernisation of economy post Meiji Restoration.

Russia: USSR opposed imperial policies

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of western countries but Lenin's New Economic Policy 1921 led USSR to also modernise, industrialise to save itself from falling again into capitalist hands.

Hence Industrial Revolution had been cause, effect and anti-thesis to imperialism in different parts. Industrial Revolution led to increased competition or imperialism caused great power rivalry & fuelled industrial revolution through wars.

The world today is seeing Industrial Revolution 4.0 and India is first time participating as free country. Need to ensure this IR4.0 does not lead to neo-imperialism of MNCs.

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15. The caste system in India has continued to persist by adapting itself to a variety of changing socio-economic and political conditions in the past few decades. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में जाति व्यवस्था विगत कुछ दशकों में परिवर्तित होती विभिन्न सामाजिक-आर्थिक और राजनीतिक स्थितियों के अनुरूप अपने आपको ढालकर विद्यमान है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Caste forms the mosaic of Indian society. Although Indian constitution tried to eliminate caste based discrimination (under Right to Equality Article 14-18) but it has persisted.

Causes for persistence

1) Newer versions of caste associations:
- Social Media groups joining Patels of Bihar & Gujrat. Thus reaffirming caste consciousness.

2) Socio-economic conditions:
- Caste based linkages still used in employment recommendations in informal sector
- Favoritism done by authorities due to soft corner.

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3) State's policies of Reservation

- led to secularization of caste : earlier used for custom now for availing secular benefits from state.

4) Political conditions

- Mobilization based on caste identities eg RJD in Bihar, SP - BSP in UP, DMK, AIDMK in TN.
- Informal party practices of dynastic politics, no intra party democracy.

Consequences

1) Increased demands for reservations For eg even upper caste like Marathas, Jats.

2) Polarization of society based on caste biases. For eg: community conflicts between Dalits & Thakurs in western UP

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3) Emergence of Radicalism in Dalit Politics
- Parties like that of Chandrasekhar Azad, Dalit Panthers of Maharashtra in 1970s.

4) Upper caste developing complex of lower caste - leading to vicious cycle of biasedness, stereotypes.

Government has taken caste discrimination as legal offence by SC/ST Prevention of Atrocities Act. Thus need to still make people aware, empathetic towards weaker sections and move away from politics of identity (caste) towards development as given by 2nd ARC.

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16. It is argued by some that regionalism is a threat to national integrity while others consider it as a highly impactful tool in facilitating political participation. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

कुछ लोगों द्वारा यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि क्षेत्रवाद राष्ट्रीय अखंडता के लिए एक खतरा है, जबकि अन्य लोग इसे राजनीतिक सहभागिता को सुगम बनाने में एक अति प्रभावशाली साधन मानते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Regionalism is a feeling of ~~excessive~~ loyalty towards one's own region that creates discriminatory tendencies towards the other, even hatred sometimes. Hence it can either lead to increased developmental calls or secessionism.

Threat to National Integrity

Causes of such Regionalism:

1) Increased cultural subjugation leading to identity crisis. For eg North Eastern Tribes (Nagas etc)

2) Political processes stifled leading to lack of safety valve to discontent. For eg: J&K elections rigging in 1980s.

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3) Religious fundamentalism: Increasing polarization, radicalisation & justified in the name of supernatural. For eg Khalistan movement.

Consequences

1) Little room for negotiation by the state.
2) Use of violence by people & larger violence by authorities to curb them and protect law & order. For eg: AFSPA 1958 being enacted.

Tool for Political Participation

Causes:

1) Relative deprivation of the people in the region. For eg: Vidarbha
2) lack of middle class jobs for natives leading to 'Sons of Soil Politics' eg: MNS in Maharashtra.

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3) Cultural issues :

- ~~and~~ Imposition of language for eg Bengali in Hilly areas of Darjeeling
- Assamese in Bodoland areas.

4) Economic progress leading to political power. For eg in Punjab, Haryana after Green Revolution ; dominant caste phenomena.

Consequences

1) Demands for reservations eg Haryana 75% jobs reserved for local in 2020

2) Increased regional party dominance leading to coalition era in politics

3) Enhanced concessions in form of grants, constitutional provisions eg Article 371.

Sarkaria Commission noted it is not only identity but call for development thus regionalism if managed can be good for India.

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17. Natural gas has become an important primary energy source and its consumption is projected to increase further. Identify various usages of natural gas and give a brief account of its distribution globally.

(250 words) 15

प्राकृतिक गैस एक महत्वपूर्ण प्राथमिक ऊर्जा स्रोत बन गया है तथा इसके उपभोग में आगे और वृद्धि होने का अनुमान है। प्राकृतिक गैस के विभिन्न उपयोगों की पहचान कीजिए और विश्व स्तर पर इसके वितरण का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए।

India recently started working on Natural Gas Grid to ensure a gas based economy in future while moving away from fossil fuels like coal, crude oil etc.

Primary Energy Source

Natural Gas is a renewable source of energy and is of 2 types:

1) Conventional gas: found along crude oil.

2) Non-conventional gas: Shale gas, Coal bed Methane (CBM), Coal seam Methane (CSM)

They are more efficient energy resource that can fuel India's progress and

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decrease our import bill and also Carbon emissions; thus its usage is going to increase further.

Usage

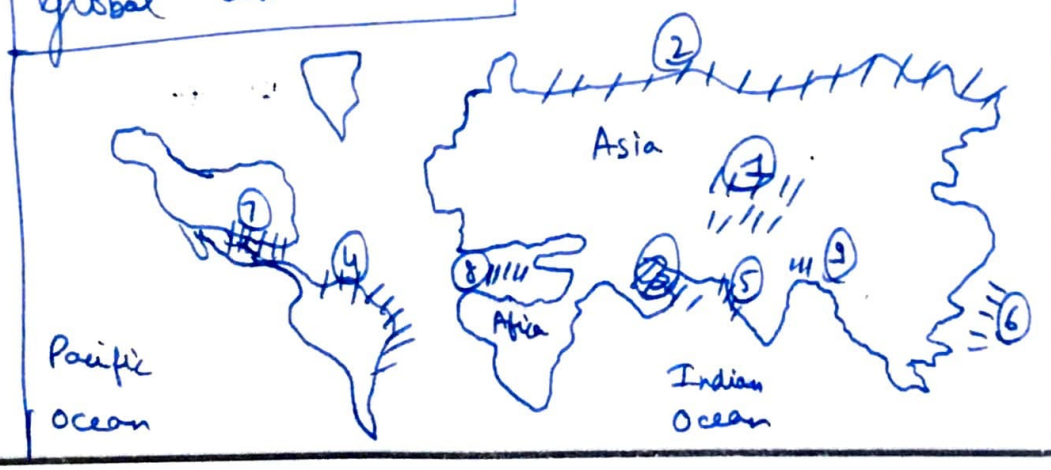
1) Domestic Consumption → LPG cylinders / → City Gas Distribution

2) Auto-fuel eg CNG cars in Delhi-NCR.

3) Industry usage: can be used for Combustion furnaces instead of coal.

4) Can reduce import dependence if domestic sources are exploited.

Global Distribution



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1) : Central Asian Countries
2) Arctic Region & Siberia
3) Gulf Region
4) South American Atlantic North coast
5) Gulf of Khambat in India
6) South China Sea
7) Gulf of florida & Caribbean region
8) Mediterranean (newly found by Turkey)
9) North - East India

Indian government has taken several steps like NELP policy, exploration of shale gas, FDI allowed, India Gas Exchange [IGX] and also North East integration with India's Gas grid to ensure gas based future.

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18. Describe the process of rift valley formation, with special emphasis on the Great Rift Valley System. **(250 words) 15**

महान भ्रंश घाटी प्रणाली पर विशेष बल देते हुए, भ्रंश घाटी के निर्माण की प्रक्रिया का वर्णन कीजिए।

Great Rift Valley system is found in Africa from Egypt and Horn of Africa to South Eastern coast

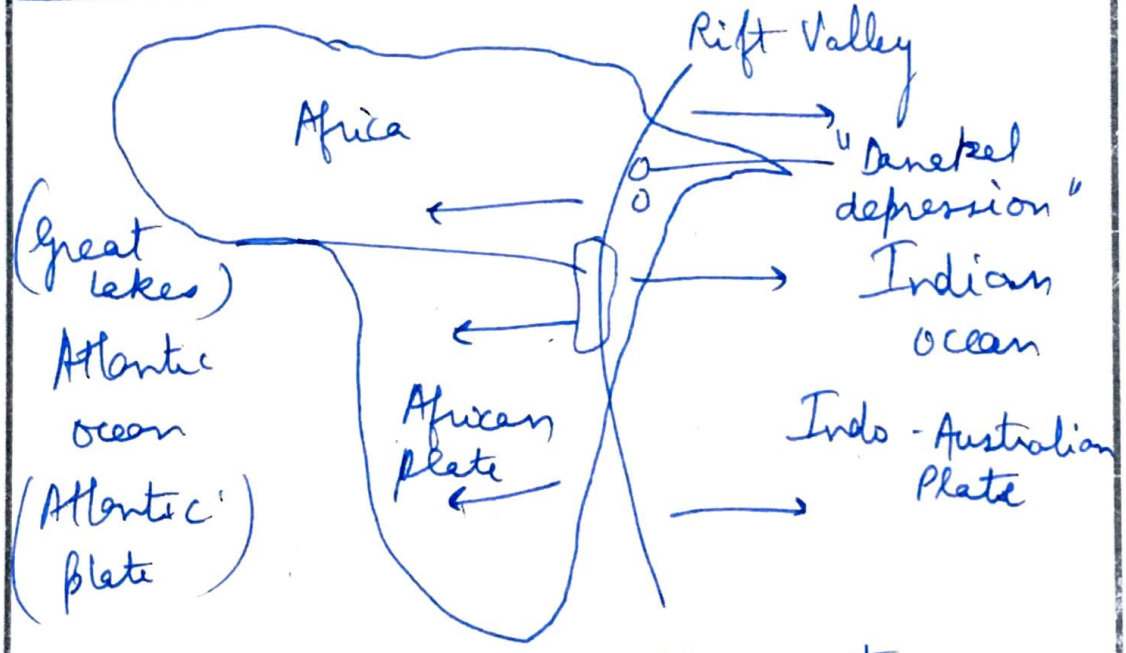

Fig: African Rift Valley system

Process of Formation

1) Plate Tectonic Movement

Plates on the earth crust keeps on moving/floating on a liquid

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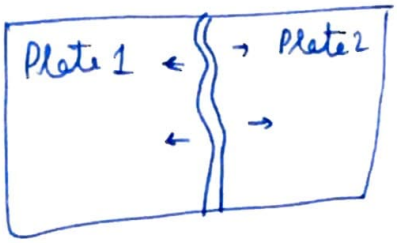
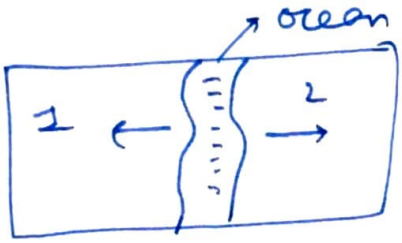
molten magma in the aesthenosphere.

When continental plate develops a fault in the plate that starts separating; it develops a rift valley.

Minor fault



Fault widens due to divergent boundary movement



Rift Valley develops & gets filled by ocean waters of surrounding water body.

2) The cracks in the plate develop either due to increased pressure from surrounding plates

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due to convergent boundary & thus cracked eg Narmada, Tapi Rift Valleys on India - Australian plate.

or due to divergent boundary pull as seen in Great Rift Valley system. (African plate & Indo-Australian plates moving away)

This is a natural process as explained by Alfred Wegner, Hess, Parker in terms of spread of Panthalassia, Gondwana, Tethys sea. These process take millions of years but impact of decreasing elevation of land & increasing temperature can be seen in Great African Rift Valley.

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19. India's water resources have witnessed rapid depletion due to a mix of economic, geographic, and political factors. Explain and discuss its implications. **(250 words) 15**

भारत के जल संसाधनों में विभिन्न आर्थिक, भौगोलिक और राजनीतिक कारकों के संयोजन के कारण तेजी से ह्रास देखा गया है। स्पष्ट कीजिए एवं इसके निहितार्थों की विवेचना कीजिए।

India is undergoing worst water crisis as explained by NITI Aayog Composite Water Management Report 2018. This is due to a variety of factors.

Factors causing depletion

Economic

1. Agriculture uses 80% groundwater; irrigation types are surface & flood which leads to wastage
2. Industrial effluent discharges without treatment makes water contaminated
3. Use of pesticide & chemicals led to Arsenic contamination in Ganges region.

→ Usage of water intensive crops
India : net virtual water exporter
eg Rice, sugarcane

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Geographic

1) Less & uneven rainfall experienced due to Monsoonal climate (70% in 3 months)

2) Water stressed regions devoid of Irrigation eg Marathwada, Rajasthan (only 49% agriculture irrigated)

3) Different soil types have different water retention capacity. For eg rains in Rajasthan's 'kenker' soil / sandy lead to less storage and more surface runoff.

Political factors

1) LPG policy & detrimental impact on forest ecology : leading to increased surface run off & less groundwater recharge

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2) Water harvesting inadequate capacity :
India's storage : 218 bcm / per capita
China's storage : 700 + bcm / p.c.

3) local level bodies don't have funds, functions & functionaries to enact Water governance schemes.

Implications

1) Cities unsustainable : Chennai in 2018
2) Farmer's debt crisis & suicides increasing
3) lack of water for industrial usage eg: silicon wafer manufacturing unable to take place in India under Atma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan.
4) Deaths due to water diseases : India 120/122 on Water Quality Index.
5) Enhanced disaster risks < Drought, Heat Waves.

Need to take Mihir Shah Committee recommendations & implement (Jal Shakti Abhiyan)

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20. How are plateaus formed? Also, briefly discuss the features of the Deccan plateau and its economic significance. **(250 words) 15**

पठार का निर्माण कैसे होता है? साथ ही, दक्कन के पठार की विशेषताओं और इसके आर्थिक महत्व की संक्षेप में विवेचना कीजिए।

Plateau is a geographical feature with an elevated large piece of flat land. For eg Deccan Plateau, Chotanagpur plateau, Malwa Plateau.

Formation

1) Subduction of land due to tectonic forces of compression & stretching on convergent boundaries & divergent boundaries respectively

2) Erosion of land due to wind, water & other physical forces for millions of years leading to formation of distinct valleys & plateaus.

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3) Volcanic Eruptions

Due to sudden outburst of Basaltic lava that flows over large distance and increases the height of the region.

Deccan Plateau

- Formed due to hotspots in Indian Ocean Basin when Indo Australian plate travelled towards Eurasian Plate.
- Basaltic lava forms the base hence Deccan plateau is rich in minerals like
  - → Iron ores (Kudremukh in Karnataka)
  - → Black soil dominates ~~here~~
- Deccan Plateau is tilted towards South East i.e. elevation increases from North West to south east direction. Hence major rivers flow to Bay of Bengal.

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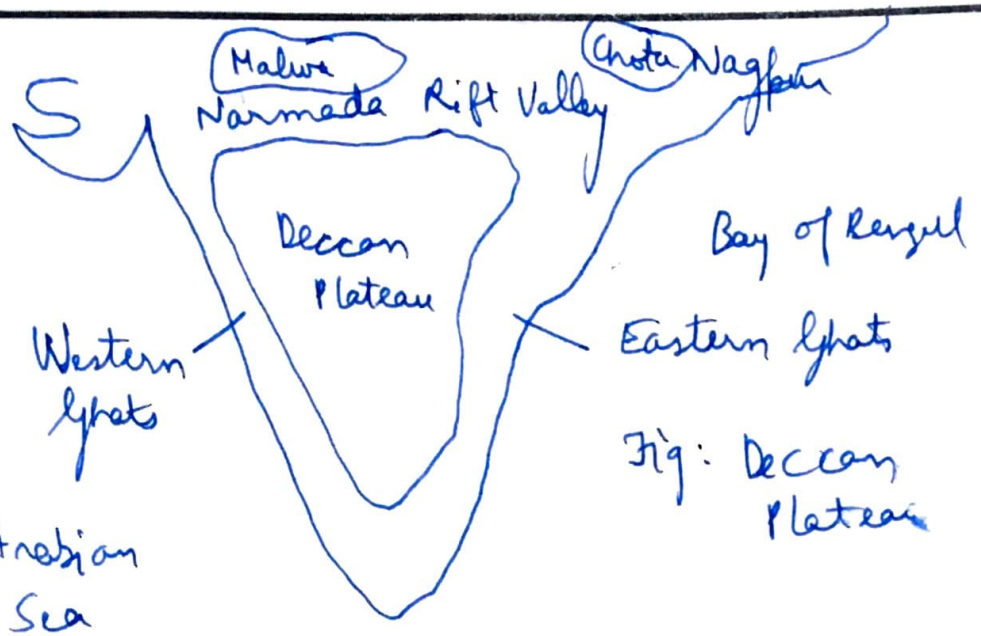

Fig: Deccan Plateau

Economic significance

1) Cotton growing rich Black soil
2) Minerals like — Aluminium, Bauxite, Iron
3) Laterite soil found in Bengaluru region good for horticult and crops
4) Uranium found in Bhima Basin

Deccan plateau holds high significance due to growing India's energy demands & resource crunch.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1418)

Name of Candidate	VAIBHAV RAWAT		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	502143
Center	ONLINE	Date	7/12/2020

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
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11	15	
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18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. Discuss the need to strengthen the National Commission for Scheduled Castes to tackle the problems faced by the Scheduled Castes in India. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में अनुसूचित जातियों द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं से निपटने के लिए राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जाति आयोग को सशक्त बनाने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Article 338 provides for NCSC that acts as safeguards monitor for SCs in India.

Need to strengthen

Problems faced

1) Continued discrimination in villages
eg Honor Killings

2) lack of education levels + employment opportunities.

3) Vicious cycle of poverty:

Social Exclusion → Lack of education + skill → Lack of income → Low confidence + status → Social Exclusion

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4) Ineffective implementation of protection.
- SC / ST (Prevention of Atrocities Act) → both misused & not given due recognition

5) Lack of awareness about government schemes - STAND UP INDIA etc

Ways to strengthen

1) Need to reform the institution to give powers of :
(1) Inquire against complaints suo moto not just through appeals.
(2) Power to investigate & not just monitor progress.
(3) Power to give binding recommendation
(4) Appointment should be done through bipartisan mechanism (2nd ARC) : PM, Leader of opposition & HM.

NCSC has proved beneficial yet in need of reform to ensure emancipation of SCs.

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2. Does the Representation of People's Act ensure an effective mechanism against criminalization of politics in India? Discuss. **(150 words) 10**
क्या लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम भारत में राजनीति के अपराधीकरण के विरूद्ध एक प्रभावी तंत्र सुनिश्चित करता है? चर्चा कीजिए।

RPA 1951 provides for conduct of elections of LS, RS and President.

17th LS has record criminals: 233 MPs (43%) as per ADR. Recently SC asked Parliament to amend RPA to prevent increasing criminalization.

Provisions of RPA

1) Lists electoral offences:
- use of identity - caste, religion
- gratification of electorate
- Booth capturing; manipulation

2) section 77 provides for election expenses limit on individual. Eg: 70 lakh - LS seat & 28 lakh - MLAs.

3) section 29 provides for regulation of political parties funding through declarations

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of more than 20,000 donation.

However

1) Still "Winnability" of candidate lies on money & muscle power.

2) Form 26 of EC under RPA asks for disclosure of criminal antecedents but ~~not~~ ~~State~~ false affidavits not listed as section 8 crime.

3) Inability of EC to deregister political parties & curb electoral malpractices.

Suggestions

1) VP Venkaiya Naidu gave 15 point reform of electoral practices.

2) 2nd ARC, Dinesh Goswami Committee suggesting amending RPA to list all electoral offence as Sec 8 offence & disqualify candidates from election further

RPA requires overhaul to stop criminalization but lack of political

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3. Discuss the challenges that are being faced by Gram Nyayalayas in their effective functioning. (150 words) 10
ग्राम न्यायालयों द्वारा प्रभावी रूप से कार्य करने में सामना की जा रही चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Gram Nyayalayas are effective last mile justice delivery under Legal Services Act. They provide binding judgements at low cost to masses unaware about legal & judicial proceedings

Challenges

1) Insufficient funds at lower level to conduct effective operations.

2) lack of manpower to effectively run courts - both judiciale officers and advocates.

3) Lack of quality in such judgements leading to discontent, dispute and prolonging of cases. Due to inadequately trained workforce working in rural areas

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4) lack of literacy levels in rural areas make justice seeking difficult

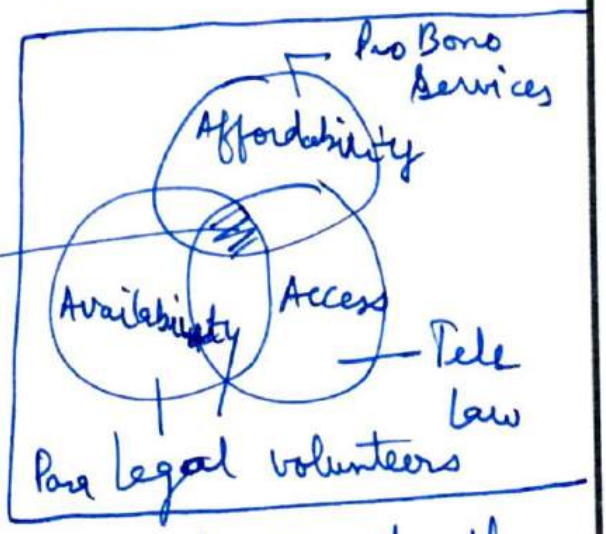
5) lack of accountability : Both Higher courts & media have not been focussed on ground level realities.

6) Complexity of legal mechanisms : non-uniformity across states & lack of simple laws, rules.

7) lack of incentives for meritocratic judges to work in rural areas.

Govt efforts

Ensuring 3 As of Justice system through



Need to build capacity of all stakeholders to ensure gram Nyalayas function effectively.

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4. Explain the rationale behind setting up 'Alternative Mechanisms' in ensuring effective decision making in the governance of the country. **(150 words) 10**

देश के शासन में प्रभावी निर्णयन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए 'वैकल्पिक तंत्र' स्थापित करने का औचित्य स्पष्ट कीजिए।

All policy choices are a bet on future hence need to ~~give~~ have 'Alternative Mechanisms' to ensure prudent, consensus oriented and rational decision making.

Rationale behind 'Alternative Mechanisms'

① Need to incorporate divergent views - thesis & anti-thesis form the best version of synthesis.

② Need ~~to~~ evaluate & weigh all options before making decisions to minimise negative fallout.

③ Unpredictability: ~~ca~~ governance is dependent upon political, economical,

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social, environmental & security environments. They can change unprecedently. For eg: Covid 19 pandemic

(4) Worst case scenario preparation:
The best strategy is to ensure that there is no defeat (Sun Tzu). Hence policy makers need to ensure achievement of objective at any condition.

Challenges in setting up 'Alternative Mechanisms'

(1) lack of legislative Impact Assessment.
(2) lack of coordination between framers & implementers
(3) Feedback mechanism week < Citizen participation, Bureaucratic inertia

India need to adopt better predictive mechanisms; incorporate think tanks advices (NITI Aayog) & setup 'Alternative Mechanisms' for outcome based governance.

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5. The relationship between bureaucracy and democracy is both paradoxical and complementary. Comment. (150 words) 10
नौकरशाही और लोकतंत्र के बीच संबंध विरोधाभासी और अनुपूरक दोनों हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Bureaucracy is the government machinery that provides services to people in democracy. But its 'Weberian' concept of ensuring status quo, procedural rigidity and 'anonymous' function leads to paradoxical functioning.

Bureaucracy
- spirit of public service
- Agency of government

Paradoxical elements

① Procedural rigidity : can't override rules in face of injustice. Eg PDS distribution but lack of Aadhar verification led to death of Sunita Manjhi (Right to Food Compaign)

② Law & order preservation : In democratic protests ; bureaucracy has to contain

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any incitement prejudicial to security of public order & state.

(3) Administrative secrecy : Although democratic functioning require transparency but national security concerns & privacy & dignity concerns of individual eg RTI Act exemption under Sec 8 & Sec 11.

However

Bureaucracy (New Public Management) provides for innovation, flexibility, risk taking & above all use of Emotional Intelligence. Eg Aspirational District Program (NITI) -

Need to uphold values of Civil Service (Nolan Committee) at all times to ensure good governance.

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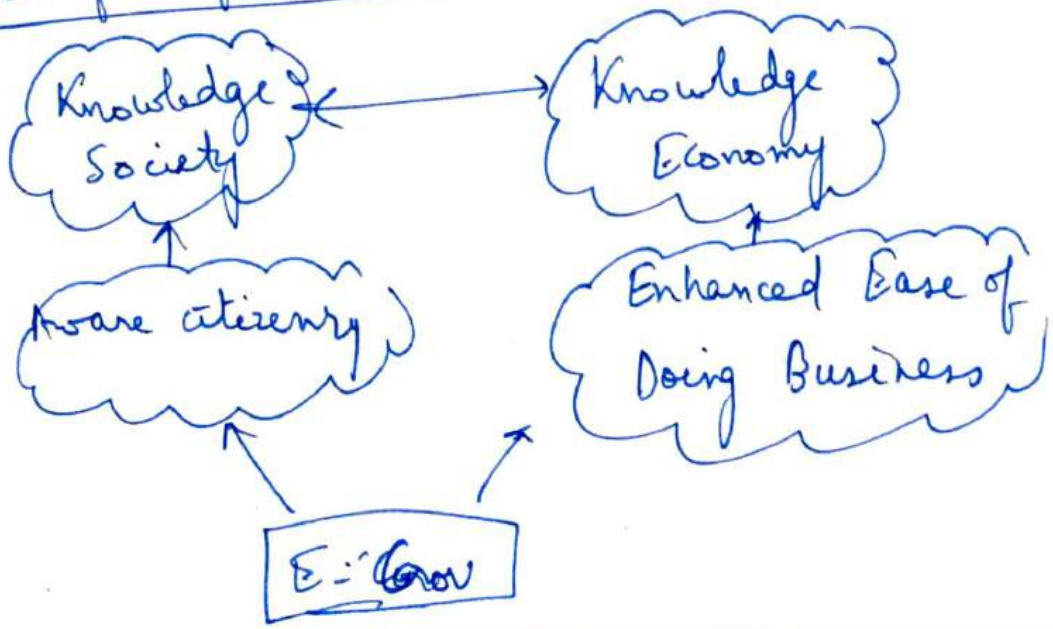
6. By transforming the way governments work and reinventing people's participation in the democratic process, e-governance empowers the citizen in multiple ways. Discuss in the context of India. **(150 words) 10**
सरकारों के काम करने के तरीके में परिवर्तन और लोकतांत्रिक प्रक्रिया में लोगों की भागीदारी का पुनर्निर्माण करके, ई-शासन अनेक प्रकार से नागरिकों को सशक्त बनाता है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

E-governance refers to use of ICT in delivering government services end-to-end. For eg: MEITY's Digital India flagship program provides for digitisation of services through 44 MMPs & enhanced citizen participation in democratic governance.

Benefits of e-Gov



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1) Greater Transparency in govt functions eg KOYLA app.

2) Better G-2-G services eg KHAJANE portal; PRAGATI portal.

3) Real Time monitoring: C-VIGIL app by Election Commission.

4) Better service delivery: my-Seva; My Gov. in: data collection & dissemination

Challenges

1) Lack of infrastructure: Internet access
   - Rural 14%
   - Urban 42%

2) Lack of digital literacy - 40% among (15 - 29 age)

3) Local language issues causing digital divide

4) Focus on 'e' & not on governance - leading to piecemeal solutions: eg e-NAM

Need to ensure e-Gov through faster rollout of 5-G services.

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7. The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act 2019 dilutes the spirit of Supreme Court's NALSA judgement towards self-determination of gender. Discuss. (150 words) 10

उभयलिंगी व्यक्ति (अधिकारों का संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 2019 लिंग के आत्मनिर्धारण के प्रति उच्चतम न्यायालय के नालसा (NALSA) निर्णय की भावना को कमजोर करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

UNHRC 'Born Free & Equal' Report suggests transgenders have a natural right to express sexual orientation in public. NALSA Judgement 2014 gave them '3rd gender' identity in India.

Transgender Act Provisions

1) Right to identify oneself as transgender through certification by DM.

2) Abolition of discrimination in public spaces - education, employment opportunities as per spirit of Article 15

3) Provision for penalty upto 2 years.

4) Establishment of NCTP (National Council of Transgender Persons)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Dilute the spirit of SC Judgement

1) Falls short of providing affirmative action.

2) Need to increase penalty as per right to dignity A21 & A17 - untouchability - for deterrence.

3) Certification issues
- could be rejected
- No grievance redressal
- Only 3rd gender and not male - female certificate.

4) lack of impetus on substantive awareness generation rather procedural.

suggestions

1) Need to provide effective schooling & employment - reservations.

2) Transgender Act Rules 2019 need to be implemented effectively.

Transgenders have faced historic injustice; need to follow Yogyakarta Principles as per SC.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. The worthwhile goal of Universal Health Coverage can be achieved by declaring the right to health as a fundamental right. Comment.

(150 words) 10

स्वास्थ्य के अधिकार को एक मूल अधिकार घोषित करके सार्वभौमिक स्वास्थ्य कवरेज के सार्थक लक्ष्य को प्राप्त किया जा सकता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Fundamental Rights are granted under Part 3 of the constitution from Article 13 - 35. Right to Health forms part of the Basic Right as per Manohar Pratap Vs State of Bihar Judgement in death of 162 infants due to AES case.

UHC goal

As per SDG 3 - need to ensure coverage of health benefits universally.

Positives of declaring Right to Health as Fundamental Right :

1) Enforcability by courts under A32 & A226

2) Greater awareness among citizens hence greater demand.

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3) lack of political will as it is not electoral issue. (Amartya Sen).

4) Can increase Health budget as per National Health policy : 2.5% GDP
Currently 1.25% GDP whereas global average 6% GDP. (WB).

5) India's poverty & inequality rising; 70% out of pocket expenditure is big dent on savings & investments.

6) Can lead to greater human development.

Challenges

1) Inadequate state capacity
- Low Tax/GDP
- Lower public facility infrastructure

2) ICMR suggest
- 55% people prefer private
- 42% public hospital

↳ due to lack of quality of healthcare.

Need to focus on preventive health care (Economic Survey) and ensure Ayushman Bharat success through PPPs

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Indian Diaspora in the Gulf countries is an asset beset with multiple challenges. Comment. (150 words) 10

खाड़ी देशों में भारतीय डायस्पोरा अनेक चुनौतियों से घिरी एक परिसंपत्ति है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

India has 9 Mn diaspora in Gulf countries & earn $33 Bn remittances every year. Covid 19 has brought multiple challenges to light.

Asset

1) Enhanced family incomes back home
eg: Kerala Blue collar workforce sending money back.

2) Greater soft power for foreign policy.

3) Higher interdependence with Gulf countries causing investments in India
eg: Saudi $100 Bn | UAE $75 Bn.

4) Better learning & skill development of Indian nationals. Now they have returned need to map these skills for our own industry eg MEA-MSDE SAMEEP scheme.

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Challenges

1) Protectionism returning: Eg Qatar, UAE, Bahrain passing local manpower reservation.

2) Xenophobia & fear of other taking away jobs — security concerns.

3) Political instability of the region: eg Iran crisis; Saudi oil facility drone attack.

4) Domestic unemployment level – 6% as per reports pre covid. How to provide jobs for talented workforce.

5) Lack of social security & bonded contracts: unaware citizens working in construction & low wage jobs.

India needs to build on Indian demographic talent by engaging with the world & providing trusted workforce.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Briefly outline the genesis and functioning of World Food Programme (WFP). Also highlight its contribution to India's effort in addressing the issue of hunger and malnutrition. **(150 words) 10**

विश्व खाद्य कार्यक्रम (WFP) की उत्पत्ति और कार्यप्रणाली की संक्षिप्त रूपरेखा प्रस्तुत कीजिए। साथ ही, भूख और कुपोषण की समस्या को दूर करने के भारत के प्रयासों में इसके योगदान पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

WFP is a ~~dedicated~~ partner UN Agency that supports hunger alleviation worldwide. Given massive food shortage esp. across South Asia & Sub-Saharan Africa, WFP has contributed for SDG-2 Zero Hunger goal immensily.

Genesis & Functioning

1) Globalisation & UNO imperative : WFP 1963 formed.
2) Need to support end to poverty & hunger worldwide as it is a threat to global security & solidarity everywhere.
3) Humanistic cause of providing dignified life; WFP channelizes funding from global North & charity towards conflict

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hidden & poor countries (LDCs & developing nations).

Contribution to India's efforts

Hunger : India faced food shortage in 1960s. Since then WFP has been working with national & state governments.

→ Helps in policy planning by giving data inputs. For eg: Report suggests 45 Mn pushed into food insecurity due to covid 19.

Malnutrition : WFP reports 40% India has lack of nutrition & 20% is obese.

→ Helps in implementation of schemes such as POSHAN Abhiyan

India has to increase its effort to deal with twin challenge of poverty & hunger accompanied by malnutrition or hidden hunger. Work of WFP has been recognised by Nobel Prize

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Action against civil society groups is seen as shrinking space for dissent by some while others point out to the imperatives of merit based action against certain groups. Examine with examples. **(250 words) 15**

कुछ लोगों द्वारा नागरिक समाज समूहों के विरूद्ध कार्रवाई को असहमति के लिए कम होती स्वीकार्यता के रूप में देखा जाता है, जबकि अन्य लोग कतिपय समूहों के विरूद्ध गुणावगुण आधारित कार्रवाई की अनिवार्यता की ओर इंगित करते हैं। उदाहरण सहित परीक्षण कीजिए।

Amendments to FCRA 2010 was seen as shrinking space to civil society. UNHR Chief called to protect safeguards against activists in the wake of arrests of some in India recently.

Shrinking space for Dissent

Cause : 1) Law enforcement agencies taking stringent action on basis of flimsy grounds.

2) Vaguely worded provisions of RTI (Amend.) 2019; UAPA 1967, FCRA 2010 that allows for 'national security' provision as reason of detention.

Eg : Amnesty international recently closed their India operations.

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Consequences

1) Reduced space for civil society in holding government accountable.

2) Citizen Centric Initiatives like RTI, Social Audit can get impeded harming citizens welfare Eg: MKSS in Rajasthan

3) Difficulty in getting funding from international sources.

Merit Based Action

1) Various Civil society organisations get funding from dubious illegal sources
eg: Zakir Naik Foundation

2) Indulge in offences listed in UAPA, FCRA such as religious conversions
Eg: Compassion International

3) IB Report suggests anti-India forces funding Greenpeace and others in activities

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detrimental to India's growth. CAG suggested India lost 3-4% GDP due to foreign interference. Eg Kudankulum plant

4) Malicious intentions : propaganda by foreign elements, political interests of parties, Money laundering happening. Government of India gave list of 42000 NGOs to FIU for suspected action in 2016

Government Efforts

1) NITI Aayog created Darpan Portal for Transparency and accountability of CSOs.

2) National Policy on Voluntary Organisation 2007 that gave adequate space to CSOs by asked engaging with government. Eg : Akshaypatra, Right to Food Campaign

Thus there is a need to ensure institutionalized engagement and proper checks and balances so that civil society organisations function efficiently.

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12. Discuss the implications associated with the Prime Minister's Office acting as the most powerful office due to its formidable influence in policymaking in India. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में नीति-निर्माण में अपने अत्यधिक प्रभाव के कारण प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय के सर्वाधिक शक्तिशाली कार्यालय के रूप में कार्य करने से संबद्ध निहितार्थों की विवेचना कीजिए।

PMO works as direct secretariat service provider to the PM under Government (Allocation of Business) Rules. It has become the most powerful office due to its increasing influence and final arbitrage in policy making.

Implications — Negative

1) Politically: PM is leader of the House and when single party majority, it leads to lack of Parliamentary supervision.

2) Council of Ministers: PM ~~becomes~~ is decision maker but PMO gaining influence leads to lack of power / authority to Cabinet

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3) Deinstitutionalization : As many Constitutional bodies get appointed by Executive directly eg National Commission on SC/ST, CAG, it makes office bearers as choice of PM rather than that of the government / Executive.

4) Lack of clarity - Between line ministries and PMO Eg Rafale Deal

Positive implications

1) Politically : faster decision making, eg: PMO monitoring implementation of projects worth more than certain threshold.

2) Curbs policy paralysis : PMO office lead by Principal secretary coordinates with other Ministers.

3) Impetus to good governance : eg PMO office PRAGATI portal - hearing public grievances at highest level.

4) Direct PM influence in foreign policy Eg

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Suggestions

1) Need to ensure coordination between Principal Secretary and Cabinet Secretary

2) Consensus driven cabinet can lead to delayed but prudent policy choices. For eg experts (Raghuram Rajan) called demonistisation as well ~~the~~ intended but ill thought.

3) Can lead to corruption; so need to empower Lokpal to ensure probity at the level of PMO. For eg: Bofors Scam

4) Need to enhance capacity of line ministries as they are the final implementer. Eg Ministry of External Affairs has shortage (Shashi Tharoor ~~despite~~ (committee)

PMO can help in cutting bureaucratic red tapism but also need to work as per "Sabka Saath Sabka Vikas Sabka Vishwas".

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13. While judiciary's efforts to infuse accountability in the functioning of government institutions and engender human rights jurisprudence demonstrate the importance of judicial governance, it also leads to concerns around judicial overreach. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

जहाँ सरकारी संस्थानों के कार्यकरण में जवाबदेही का संचार करने और मानवाधिकार न्यायशास्त्र उत्पन्न करने का न्यायपालिका का प्रयास न्यायिक शासन का महत्व प्रदर्शित करता है, वहीं यह न्यायिक अतिक्रमण के चतुर्दिक चिंताओं को भी जन्म देता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Article 142 provides for Judiciary (Supreme Court) to enforce decrees, orders throughout the country. Recently, SC has become active in causes of enforcing good governance and human rights through various Judicial legislations like Sabrimala Verdict.

Importance of Judicial government

1) Enforcing constitutional Morality:
. patriarchy still runs in the society. Thus, judiciary in Sabrimala verdict, Joseph shine case on Sec 498 (Adultery) gave far reaching orders.

2) Lack of Parliamentary efforts:
eg Women protection from sexual harasment

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was not considered ; hence Vishaka guidelines served as law till 2014 Prevention of Sexual Harassment Act.

3) Political will not adequate : Electoral reforms still pending ; hence recently SC ordered Election Commission to ask Political parties to give reasons for chosing criminal candidate.

Judicial Overreach concerns

1) Ashok Mehta case ; judiciary banned sale of BS-IV vehicles leading to confusion in auto industry & customers.

2) Ban on firecrackers was seen as impractical ; leading to erosion of trust for judiciary.

3) Amendment to SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities Act) - B. K. Mahajan Vs State of Maharastra case was overturned

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

by Parliament as being discriminatory towards weaker sections.

4) Judiciary not a elected body & hence do not enjoy popular will.

5) Judicial Accountability : Still Judicial standards & Accountability Bill 2010 pending Judges need to be sensitive of the far reaching impact. Eg : 2G allocation licenses canceled leading to distress in Telecom sector.

Suggestions

1) Need to ensure Code of Ethics (Bangalore principles) in Judiciary.

2) Judiciary must clear its pending cases (Economic Survey) before venturing in legislative spheres.

Judiciary upholds rights of people under Article 32 & 226. They must also respect 'Separation of Power' doctrine as part of Basic structure.

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14. The power to punish for contempt of court is necessary for the administration of justice. Critically analyse. **(250 words) 15**
न्यायालय की अवमानना के लिए दंडित करने की शक्ति न्याय के प्रशासन के लिए आवश्यक है। समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Constitution provided for contempt of court of Higher Judiciary to ensure effective administration of justice and rule of law. Parliament enacted Contempt of Court Act 1971 that deals with it.

Types of Contempt of Court

Civil
- wilful disobedience of law
- Not following court's orders of summon

Criminal
- attempt to malign judiciary
- create hatred or prejudice against judicial process

Necessary

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1) Rule of Law : Judiciary is the protector of the social contract. Hence need to ensure equality of law applied on all citizens.

2) Rights of citizens to be protected : Social ills like untouchability ; patriarchy and women discrimination eg lack of temple entry requires stronger deterrence.

3) Checking Executive : Under Indian Constitution, checks & balances like functioning of ministries. Eg SC issued contempt order against MoEF for not following EIA guidelines.

4) Electoral Reforms : SC issued notice to EC to ensure political parties give reasons for fielding criminal candidate. Thus need to stop criminalization of polit

5) Keeping trust of people in Judiciary &

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Prashant Bhushan case.

Concerns

1) Judges not accountable to anyone
- rejection of NJAC Act and 99th Constitutional amendment.

2) Judiciary seen as being partisan on issues: Eg state governments - defection cases: Manipur, Arunachal.

3) Controversial judgements invite criticism
eg: HC CJ Assam issued contempt order against journalist on order favouring hike in judges salary.

4) Post retirement benefits: CJI Rangan Gogoi in Rajya Sabha.

5) Curbs dissent & free speech: A 19(2) provides reasonable restrictions already.

Need to uphold sanctity of the office while giving contempt orders. Fair criticism should be allowed.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. What are the legal concerns associated with custodial violence? Discuss the challenges in curbing such incidents. Also, suggest some ways to address this issue. **(250 words) 15**

अभिरक्षा में हिंसा से संबद्ध विधिक चिंताएं क्या हैं? ऐसी घटनाओं पर अंकुश लगाने में सामने आने वाली चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, इस समस्या का समाधान करने हेतु कुछ उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

Death of a father & son in TN in 2019 under custody led to widespread criticism of police. Custodial death and torture as highlighted by NHRC remains a challenge in Indian justice system.

Legal Challenges

1) Archaic Police Law : Although Police is a state subject, hence each state has its own modified version of Indian Police Act 1861. But this act was formed after 1857 revolt, which is made to ensure hard police control over citizenry and is a colonial legacy

2) Indian Evidence Act 1872 : Allows for evidence produced by self-incrimination

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under police custody to be produced before Magistrate / Judiciary. Thus police resorts to 3rd degree torture to ensure compliance. Eg: Ryan International School Murder case, driver accepted the crime not committed due to fear.

Challenges

1) Since state subject: state legislators have vested interests in using police as instrument of coercion (Padmanabhaiah committee on police reforms)

2) Criminalization of politics have led to politicisation of police & criminitization of police (2nd ARC)

3) lack of adequate checks & balances in the police service: Civil society accountability, supervisor authority diluted due to lack of tenure assurance for higher officers & adhoc transfers.

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4) Lack of public trust in the police - seen as abuser of human rights.

Ways to Address

1) Prakash Singh Judgement (Supreme Court):

(i) Need to give DIG 2 years permanent tenure

(ii) Institutionalize State Security Commission that keeps adequate supervision over police actions.

(iii) Need to install CCTV in police stations and District Security Commission (DSC) to monitor reports periodically over jails.

(iv) Give online public complaints portal & e-FIR facility.

Thus, Reforming entire criminal justice system (Malimath Committee) - legal framework, Indian Prison Act etc; administrative hurdles and electoral reforms is needed.

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16. Civil society interventions, ranging from confrontation to engagement with the government, have played an important role in ushering transparency and accountability in governance in India. Discuss with examples.

(250 words) 15

सरकार के साथ टकराव से लेकर जुड़ाव तक सिविल सोसाइटी के हस्तक्षेपों ने भारत में शासन में पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही का सूत्रपात करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है। उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

WB argues good governance principle requires active civilsociety participation to ensure transparency + accountability in governance. In India, Rights Based approach (adopted post 2004) have increased both intervention & engagements of civil society & government.

Confrontation

1) MKSS in Rajasthan: demanded payment rolls to be published to all workers. This led to a protracted movement for information sharing. Culminated in RTI Act.

2) Environmental protection: Narmada

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Bachao Andolan led to government creating EIA & SIA frameworks that ensure citizen participation in sustainable development. Thus holding government accountable.

3) Survey reports : Right to food campaign; ASER (Pratham NGO); Bachpan Bachao Andolan (Kailash Satyarthi) have led to greater vigil by plugging loopholes & complacency in governance.

Engagement

1) CSOs participating in implementation: Akshaypatra in Mid-Day meal scheme.

2) Augmenting government's resources and ensuring innovation : Goonj NGO, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation in Swach Bharat Mission.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) They create professionalism and hence ensure transparent working at grassroots - local level PRI bodies.
eg :- Social Audits (Meghalaya Act)
4) Use of technology better to engage with citizens - creating mass awareness
eg : Social Media - Covid 19 Relief work done by civil society agenisations.
5) Crowdsourcing of ideas online creating transparent ; inclusive governance Eg : MyGov. in Hackathons.

Thus govt. efforts to ensure enhanced ease of living to citizens as per nexim of 'Minimum Governance Maximum Governance' require active CSO participation that enable transparent + accountable governance.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. When it comes to hunger, India faces the paradox of plenty. Discuss. Also suggest ways in which this concern can be addressed. **(250 words) 15**

जब भुखमरी की बात आती है, भारत को प्रचुरता के विरोधाभास का सामना करना पड़ता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, उन उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए, जिनके माध्यम से इस चिंता का समाधान किया जा सकता है।

As per Global Hunger Index 2020 India ranks 94/107. It is an improvement over 103/119 rank in 2018. But Covid 19 has pushed 45 Mn people into extreme poverty as per FAO. Thus, India's hunger issues are plenty.

Paradox of Plenty

1) Plenty of hungry people Vs plenty of food wasted in FCI godowns (55MMT against mandated 25 MMT)

2) Undernourished population (40% — WB) Vs Over nourished obese population (20% adults NITI aayog)

3) Calorie consumption more than required Vs Micro nutrient deficiency (Hidden Hunger)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- As per recent FAO report, India has higher food insecurity (40%) than poverty levels. (22% as per Tendulkar line)

Causes

1) Cereal centric (MSP & PDS policy) - people don't have milk & vegetable in their diets.

2) Angus Deaton suggests for India's hunger
- Poor maternal health
- Lack of WASH awareness
- Micro nutrient deficiency

3) Inactive urban lifestyle & junk food choices even by poor (Abhijit Banerjee - "Poor economics")

4) Income inequality & state withdrawal leading to food budget squeeze.

5) Increased market interventions - 69% out-of-pocket health expenditure

This leads to loss of human capital. NHFS-4 survey suggests 50% children are anaemic | 33% are stunted.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Ways to Address

1) Increase income through formalization of workforce - social security benefits being extended.

2) NITI Aayog National Nutrition Strategy:

→ Biofortification of food
→ National Surveillance system
→ National Digital Health Mission - targetted intervention
→ POSHAN Abhiyan as Jan Andolan.

3) FAO suggests convergence & integrated efforts

Need to ensure these recommendations to achieve SDG 2 goal of Zero Hunger by 2030

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. What is the role of wage employment in alleviating poverty? How is the MGNREGA different from the earlier Wage Employment Programmes in India? **(250 words) 15**

निर्धनता उन्मूलन में मजदूरी रोजगार की क्या भूमिका है? मनरेगा (MGNREGA) भारत में पहले के मजदूरी रोजगार कार्यक्रमों से कैसे भिन्न है?

Acc. to Oxfam MDPI India houses 37.7 crore poor people. NITI Aayog's Tendulkar line recommendation suggests 22% population is below poverty line.

Wage employment provides for assured employment & income to poor households thus providing for means to sustain themselves.

Role of Wage employment

Providing assured income → Providing disposable income → Ability to buy food & assets → Reducing poverty

Ability to buy food & assets → Invest in human development → Reducing poverty

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

MGNREGA

1) Provides for 100 day employment to unskilled labour (~~of~~ each household)

2) No criteria fixed; anyone can apply.

3) Unemployment wage given as per minimum wage standards - within 15 days of application if work not given.

Previous Wage employment Schemes

- have for engaging with unskilled labour but lacked:

(i) Convergence of MGNREGA with other rural development schemes, Swach Bharat Mission.

(ii) Development of credible durable assets
- community
- individual

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) Usage of DBT that curbs leakage

4) Emphasis on learning new skill; reskilling; upskilling — so that less population requires MGNREGA support.

Challenges in MGNREGA

1) lack of funds available to states — NITI Aayog: only 24% funds alloted to UP, Bihar & Maharashtra where 44% unemployed.

2) Inefficient monitoring & accountability

3) Need to ensure skill mapping database & supply that to local industry.

Although recent GIS intervention by ISRO; Social Auditing; Aadhaar-enabled Payment, JAM Trinity & Skill India Mission have created benefits. Need to provide more funds for Covid 19 mitigation

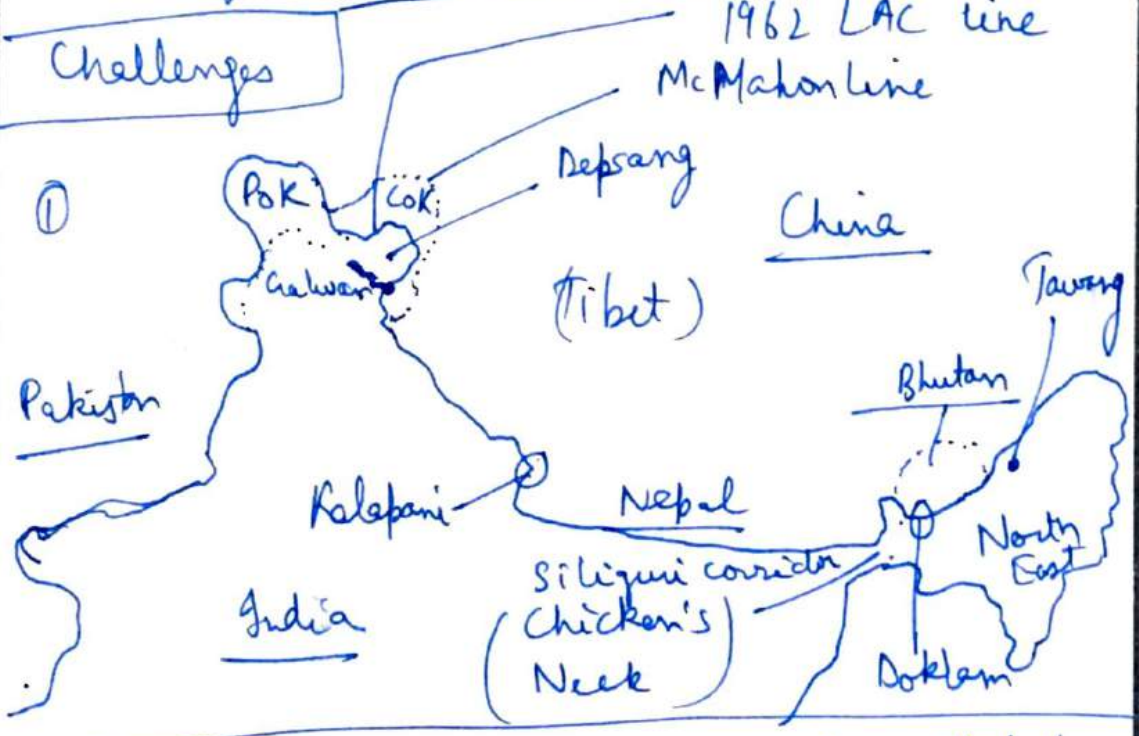
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. China's aggressiveness in recent times presents not only challenges to India but also opportunities to strengthen itself internationally and domestically. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

हाल के दिनों में चीनी आक्रामकता न केवल भारत के लिए चुनौतियां खड़ी करती है बल्कि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय और घरेलू स्तर पर अपने आपको सशक्त बनाने का अवसर भी प्रदान करती है। चर्चा कीजिए।

~~Recently~~ China & India got engaged in bloody clash in Galwan valley which led to death of many on both sides and freeze in relationship. Chinese Aggressiveness on LAC, South China Sea, Trade wars with Australia on Covid 19 inquiry have provided India with a mix of challenge & opportunity.

Challenges



① Eg. Border Dispute with China & fabricated by it.

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(2) Chinese Economy today 5x of India's

(3) SIPRI : Chinese Military budget 2x

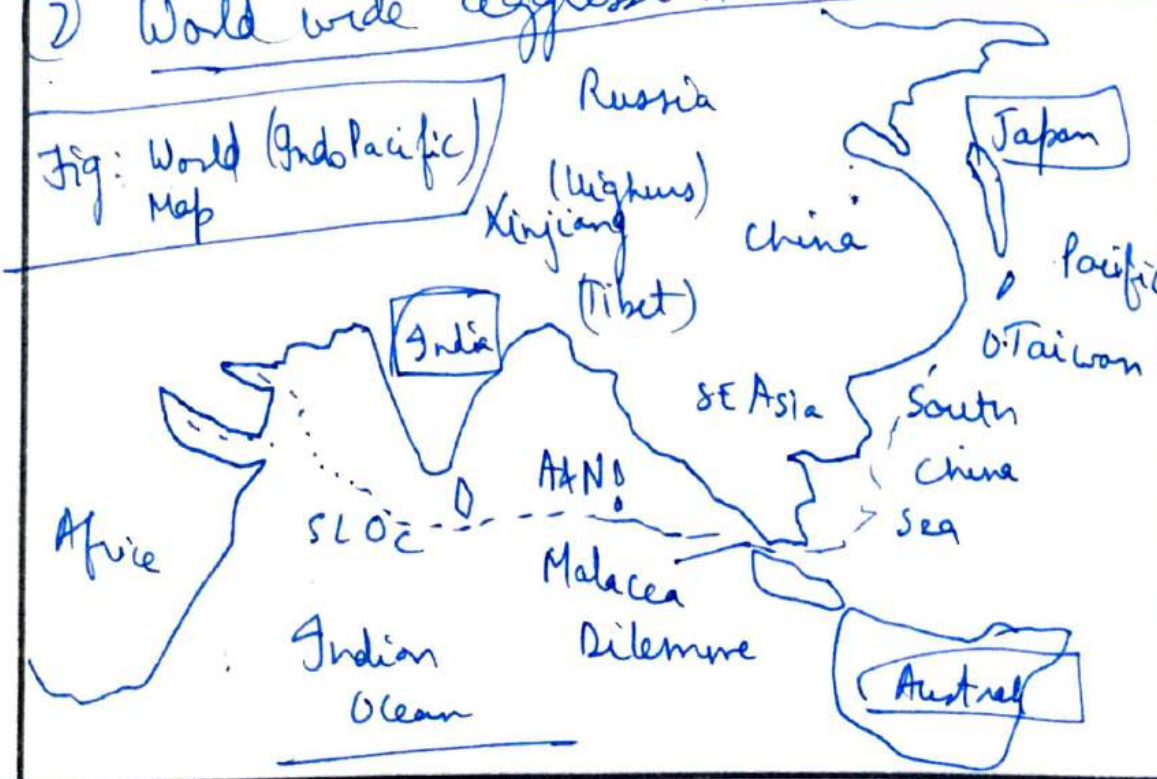
(4) Propaganda by Chinese Communist Party : using apps (UC Browser) during Doklam crisis (IB Report)

(5) Support to Pakistan - anti India activities - CPEC corridor.

(6) Hyphenating all our neighbourhood relations : SL debt trap diplomacy, Nepali Communist Party - mediator

(7) World wide aggression :

Fig: World (IndoPacific) Map



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~~Opportu~~
1) WHO unable to hold it accountable & verify Covid origins.

2) Bullying neighbours ← ASEAN, Japan, Taiwan, Australia

Opportunities

1) QUAD getting institutionalized.

2) US pushing for containment – India could leverage for domestic growth

3) Supply chains shifting out – Economic gains for Atma Nirbhar Bharat.

4) Politically & diplomatically : goodwill for India – use in UN reforms.

5) Reducing dependence on China – $50Bn trade deficit – major technology being monopolised – eg rare earth minerals, Li-ion battery etc.

As Kautilya said one needs good friends ~~to be~~ better but great rivals to be outstanding. India needs to take China challenge to build internal strength & external goodwill.

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20. Trade and connectivity hold the key for India to better engage its neighbours. Examine the opportunities and challenges in South Asia in this context. **(250 words) 15**

व्यापार और कनेक्टिविटी, भारत के लिए अपने पड़ोसियों से बेहतर तरीके से जुड़ने का सामर्थ्य रखती है। इस संदर्भ में दक्षिण एशिया में अवसरों और चुनौतियों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

As per WB Report 'Glass Half Full' South Asia remains least integrated region with only 5% internal trade. India being largest nation, require to create connectivity among South Asian neighbours for better trade & enhanced interdefence & prosperity.

Opportunities

1) India - Nepal : Treaty of Peace & Friendship 1950 allows for open border & people-people connect is very strong.

2) India - Bangladesh : Increased income levels (per capita Bangladesh crossed India) allow for greater market integration. Similar language - English & Bengali.

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3) India - Bhutan : India is the largest trading partner. Can help Bhutan through digital services in trade and connectivity of Himalayan highlands through BRO.

4) India - Sri lanka : Already an FTA signed. Sri lanka has huge economic debt to China; hence in need of diversification.
Sagarmala : can push for better port led development & trade.

5) India - Myanmar : gateway to ASEAN. Greater focus through Act East policy eg IMT Highway, Kaladan Multi modal project

Challenges

1) India - Pakistan : Cross border terrorism & unwilling to grant MFN status. Pakistan blocks access to Afghanistan ; TAPI pipeline & reduced SAARC functioning.

2) BBIN stalled due to environmental

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concerns of Bhutan.

3) Lack of implementation speed: Kaladan project; Inland Water Ways to Bangladesh

4) China's Bigger pockets: BRI projects in Nepal, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Srilanka leading to greater Chinese competitive advantage.

5) Illegal Activities: Cross border arms, human drug trafficking eg Bangladesh border

6) Domestic issues: CAA; Article 370 & new map, Tamil ethnicity & unrest in Sri Lanka leading to differences with neighbours.

7) Big Brother syndrome: internal affairs meddling & dictating terms.

Need to follow Gujral doctrine & Neighbourhood First Policy to ensure higher trade & goodwill for India in South Asia